

Electric Railway Extension.—In an answer to a question as to the proposed extension of the electric road into Pico street to San Morica, Col. C. H. Howland said: "I can't tell you very much about the scheme. It has been seriously considered, and one time it was positively abandoned. We are not doing much now. It depends on a good deal on what the people along the route think of the road. They have taken a very favorable view of it, and canvassers are now at work among the property-owners, in which case the road will probably be something definite may be done very long. Yes; such a line would pay very rapidly. It would like to build."

2. A bell buoy has been placed where the automatic whistling buoy was, in place of the two horn buoys.

3. A first-class star buoy, painted red and black in horizontal stripes, has been placed just inside of Ballast Point, to mark the south end of middle-ground shoal, in 10 and a quarter fathoms of water.

The two beacons on the middle-ground shoal, the top of which were destroyed by the earthquake, will be replaced as soon as plans can be obtained, or the position will be marked by other buoys.

NICOLL LUDLAM,
Commander U. S. N., Lighthouse Inspector.

WHEN you have rooms to rent say
FOR AGRICULTURE

The breathing apparatus must be healthy and clear of all obstruction and offensive matter. Otherwise the trouble is increased.

All the diseases of these parts, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, be use of Bessho's German Syrup. I don't know of this alterity, thouasands of people can tell you, they have used it only 75 cents a bottle by themselves." Bottle only 75 cents, or any druggist.

OUT of employment? Advertise in the

HAY PRES

GEORTEL & CO. QUINCY, ILL.

HAY PRES

—IN THE MARKET, FOR SALE BY—
N. MATHEWS.
THAYER & PETERS..... Los Angeles
JAMES P. BURDICK..... Santa Ana

J. M. HA
7 & 9 N

LE & CO.,
Spring St.

TERMS OF THE TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

RECEIVED BY CARRIERS:
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per week.....\$.20
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per month.....\$.85
 BY MAIL, POST PAID:
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per month.....\$.85
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per quarter.....\$ 2.25
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per year.....\$ 9.00
 SUNDAY, per year.....\$ 2.00
 WEEKLY EDITION, per year.....\$ 2.00

THE TIMES is the only morning Republican newspaper printed in Los Angeles that runs the exclusive right to publish here the telegraphic "night report" of the Associated Press, the great news-gathering organization in the world. Our franchise has recently been renewed for a long term of years.

SUBSCRIBERS, when writing to have the address of their paper changed, should also state the former address.

CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all quarters. Timely local topics and news given the preference. Use one side of the sheet only, write plainly, and send real name for the private information of the Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES:—Times-Mirror Building, No. 209, Times-Mirror Building, No. 209, Times-Mirror Building, No. 209.

Address THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Times Building, N. E. cor. First and Fort sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

ENTERED AT POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

The Times.

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.

C. C. ALLEN, Vice-President and Bus. Manager.

Wm. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

"The Times" has a larger bona-fide circulation than any other newspaper published in Southern California.

To Printers—For Sale.

The following machinery and materials, being no longer required for use in this office, are offered for sale:

(1) A Campbell two-revolution, single-cylinder newspaper press, in good order; size suitable for a six-column quarto or a nine-column folio paper.

(2) A Forsyth folding machine, capable of rapid newspaper work.

(3) A lot of newspaper and job imposing stones, in fair condition.

(4) Two lots of good news print, 32x44 and 32x46 inches, respectively.

Inquire of or address:

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

"THE SUN'S" REVIEW.

Many more calls than we could fill have been made for last Sunday's TIMES, containing the comprehensive and valuable article, in sections, from the New York Sun, nine columns long, descriptive of Southern California. To supply the demand a large number of extra copies of the WEEKLY MIRROR for the past week have been printed. The matter is exceptionally correct, fair and useful, and hundreds of copies could be distributed with advantage to the country.

Orders for quantities, from dealers and others, should be sent in early. Many hundred extra copies have already been sold.

The Times Branch Office in Pasadena is located at No. 10 South Fair Oaks avenue, where advertisements and subscriptions will be received by A. A. Sparks, agent.

THE TIMES business office will be open to the public every night until 10 o'clock.

The signs of the hour point to Stephen M. White as chairman of the Democratic Convention.

If there is any truth in a modicum of the rumors which are afloat, the Santa Fe Company will soon own half the railroads in the United States.

The debate on the Tariff Bill is blocking all legislation in the House, and it is a serious question how Congress will get through with its business.

The net result of high license in Philadelphia, so far, is that in wards where 4206 saloons were running last year, only 924 have been licensed this year.

The civil service reform administration has removed a brother of Mr. Blaine from a position in the Agricultural Bureau covered by the civil service rules.

Wiggins predicts an earthquake in California "between now and October."

As scarcely a month ever passed without a shake in some part of the State, the Professor's prediction is a very safe one.

The production of ores and bullion in California last year amounted to nearly fourteen millions of dollars, which shows that, although the "days of gold" are past, this is still "considerable" of a mining State.

The Hon. Tarpey and the Hon. Bill English will contest for first position at St. Louis, with the chances—so Washburn says (Washburn is a TIMES sleuth-bond at San Francisco)—in favor of the Hon. Michael.

It is already given out that there will be a politico-gladitorial struggle for the judicial nomination (Chief Justice of the Supreme Court) between Judge Sullivan of San Francisco and Judge Armstrong of Sacramento.

The gossip says that Col. James H. Long—a statesman whom we have not the honor of knowing, but we assume that he must be at least a colonel—will endeavor to fix his vise-like grip upon the temporary secretaryship of the convention.

The faithful are beginning to arrive. Col. Christopher A. Buckley, general superintendent of the Democratic party, and staff, will arrive today from San Francisco, and be met by the local leaders, with the band, playing "Hail to the Chief."

M. H. DE YOUNG announces that the California delegation to the Chicago Convention will go hence braced up with one thousand barrels of apollinaris water, fifteen carloads of fruit, a brass band, and a full assortment of all kinds of enthusiasm. He has engaged forty-five rooms for the delegation at the Leland Hotel, with a complete equipment of short-range, central-fire keyholes, and a great time is expected all around.

POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

A train robbed on the Sonora Railroad. Accident on the Southern Pacific. A separation agreement filed by Adolph Sutro and his wife. Programme of the California delegation at Chicago. Yesterday's base-ball games. The African Methodist Conference at Indianapolis. Officials of the "Frisco" road on a tour of inspection. Proposed conference of European powers in the interest of peace. No real hope of Emperor Frederick's recovery. The Duke of Rutland's mission to Berlin. Serious charges against Norquay. Celebration of George W. Childs' birthday. The Pope's real attitude on the Irish question. Murder at Lexington, Ky. The sugar conference at London ends its labors. Outlook for the coming convention at Los Angeles. Murder at Barnes, Or. Close of the G.A.R. reunion at Woodland. Escape of a prisoner from a Los Angeles deputy sheriff at Berenda. A half-interest swindler sentenced at San Francisco. Floods causing much damage in the Mississippi valley. Proceedings of the Methodist Conference at New York. The New York walking match. Events on the turf. Statement by the president of the Lusk Canning Company as to the cause of the concern's failure. Napa votes a school tax. Montana politics. A tariff debate in the House. Cleveland to read Lincoln's address at the Gettysburg anniversary. Democratic Congressmen confident of passing the Tariff Bill. Surveys ordered for California.

The Chances of Being Hit in Battle.

A writer in the May number of The Century (whose article we reproduce on another page) has been calculating the chances of being hit in battle, and finds, for the whole army, the ratio to be 5 per cent., while for regiments it varies from this figure up to 20 per cent., being the extreme figure for losses sustained by any one organization during the war.

These figures are based upon the returns of killed and wounded made by the several organizations to the adjutant-generals of their respective States, and in reports of battles to the War Department of the United States.

The whole article is of exceptional interest, and as it appears to have been compiled and written with painstaking care, it is doubtless the fullest and most accurate exhibit of statistics on this curious subject that has yet appeared anywhere.

The writer produces a variety of interesting tables showing losses in battles under different conditions, and makes many striking comparisons. Coming down to the statistics of regimental losses in proportion to numbers engaged—which (everything else being equal) is certainly the truest standard by which to test the question of valor, endurance and experience under fire, or, in other words, the soldier's battle record—this writer says: "First of all stands the Second Wisconsin Infantry, . . . it having lost the most men in proportion to its numbers of any regiment in the whole Union army."

This is the regiment of which our well-known citizen, Gen. Mansfield, was the last colonel, and who was himself severely wounded in each of the great battles of Gettysburg and The Wilderness, in the last of which he was left on the field to the tender mercies of "our friends the enemy," by whom he was picked up and cared for, and finally recovered.

This regiment formed part of the justly celebrated "Iron Brigade."

From the quiet and modest demeanor of the General, some people might find it hard to realize that he had commanded one of the most gallant and hard-fighting of all the gallant and hard-fighting battalions that composed the most splendid army of modern times. But those who know Mansfield best appreciate most fully how his power of action appears in proportion to the demands of the occasion.

The article will attract the attention of both soldiers and non-combatants, because it is a study of facts, statistics and conditions that come very close to the citizens of a Republic whose people are its army. The installment printed today will be followed by another giving losses on the Confederate side, though here the statistics are necessarily less complete and accurate.

The Sabbath.

It is well for the world that the Sabbath comes to it once in every week. Weary with the busy toil and rush of life, men need this pause in their never-ending struggle for existence. Were there no stopping-place where we could halt and look forward to the future, how impenetrable and gloomy would seem its undiscovered darkness. But this day of rest brings us up from the level plains of time, where we walk by sight, to the towering promontory of Faith, where we look, clear-visioned and serene, from above the storms and tempests of time, into that future where our hopes are hidden beyond the veil. There is no mountain of unbelief that rises high enough to obscure our vision from this vantage ground of human observation. No mist of skepticism, no cloud of doubt is there which the eye of faith cannot penetrate. The Sabbath, rightly revered and observed, is the moral Pisgah of Christian civilization, and the towering landmark which separates us from unbelief and infidelity.

A mock Republican convention was held a week ago, by the students of Boston University. At the close of the speeches a vote was taken, which resulted as follows: Lincoln, 28; Dewey, 21; Edmunds, 14; Hawley, 10, and Gen. Sherman, 2. The prize for excellence in delivery and weight of argument was awarded to H. J. Bickford, and presented to him by Gov. Ames. Mr. Bickford presented the name of John Sherman.

The Pueblo (Col.) Chieftain publishes a supplement, consisting of three large sheets, containing views of a large number of handsome buildings in that city. The growth of Pueblo has been remarkable, and many believe that it will one day outstrip Denver. Its prosperity is entirely owing to smelting and manufacturing enterprises. What has been done at Pueblo may be repeated in other places. Petroleum is rapidly superseding other

fuel in the reduction works of the coast, and there is nothing to prevent Los Angeles from becoming a market for the rich ores of Southern California, Southern Nevada, Arizona and Sonora, which are now largely sent to Denver, Pueblo and Kansas City.

It is reported that Boss Buckley will apply for a change of venue and arrange to be heard before a justice at Santa Monica. This must mean either that the Boss is afraid he would receive too much justice in Los Angeles, or that he believes he can handle the Santa Monica judiciary. Whatever the object in view, such a move is apparently beneath the dignity of so high, mighty and dignified a potentate as the Commander-in-Chief of the California Democracy.

The Secretary of the Interior has ruled that the presence of a considerable growth of mesquite trees upon land does not exclude it from entry under the Desert Land Act. A good deal of land which has been taken up in Arizona under the Desert Act contains clumps of these trees, and a Government inspector recently ordered entries upon such lands to be cancelled, although it is as distinctively desert land as that upon which only cactus grows.

EX-GOV. LIONEL A. SHELDON has a very pertinent and valuable article in this issue, in which he calls attention to the error that has been made in the effort to rapidly people Southern California without any reasonable endeavor to develop its productiveness. As a fact our cities have got ahead of the country, and it is now fully time to correct the error, settle up the unproductive acres and raise something besides prices.

It is rather amusing to note the virtuous indignation expressed by our rural contemporaries in this section at the paper "cities," which they lauded so liberally in their columns last summer. A person of a cynical turn of mind might suggest that the cessation of advertising by these enterprises might have something to do with this sudden change of front on part of the local press.

WHAT A beautiful example of modern American municipal politics is furnished by Indianapolis, when Coy, the convicted tally-sheet forger, is still a member of the Common Council, that body having been unable to muster enough votes to expel him. The honorable gentleman attended the last meeting of the Council in charge of a deputy sheriff.

The protracted absence of authentic news regarding Stanley, the explorer, coupled with tidings of wars in the region through which he was to pass, have aroused fresh fears as to the safety of the African Pathfinder. An expedition to find the man who found Livingstone will next be in order.

HERE'S another terrific blow aimed by the Oakland Tribune at Southern California:

Somebody suggests that Amelia Rives be hired to write up the Southern California book. Miss Rives is the young woman who writes with unconscious humor poetry about the great American "et," and other things that never were on land or sea.

The eastern press is practically unanimous in favor of the proposed ballot reform, in accordance with the so-called Australian system, of which we gave an outline a few weeks ago. Several eastern States are preparing to introduce measures of this description.

"Is there a personal devil?" Well, Mr. Wendling, wait till you see the State Democratic Convention next week, and you will have further evidence upon that point. The old fellow will be there, if he abides with us.

As is the case in Arizona, the Democrats of Dakota are hopelessly divided in a quarrel over the Governorship, one side indorsing and the other condemning Gov. Church.

BLAINE says he is in good health, but then it is not at all probable that any statement which Mr. Blaine may make on the subject will satisfy the gossips.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE OPERA-HOUSE.—Manager Wyatt of the Grand announces for his next attraction, commencing tomorrow evening, the well-known German dialect comedian, Mr. Gus Williams.

Frederick Ward, the ragadiant, has tendered Manager Wyatt a benefit. The date fixed for the benefit is Thursday, May 24th. Manager Wyatt has labored hard to build up theatricals in this city, and his benefit is sure of testing the capacity of the Grand Opera-house.

The Wendling Comedians. At the request of many citizens of Los Angeles, Mr. Wendling will repeat his lecture, "Saul of Tarsus," this evening at Hazard's Pavilion. There is to be no charge for admittance. Mr. Wendling kindly consenting to give the lecture as his contribution to the welfare of our city. It is for the especial benefit of young men, whose attendance is invited.

MEN AND WOMEN OF THE COAST.

Hon. George Olney has returned to Sacramento from a visit east.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Hall McAllister have returned from their wedding trip.

Mrs. Bethell and Miss Lu Bethell have returned to San José from a trip to San Diego and Los Angeles.

Mrs. George Ashley and her two children have returned from the Hawaiian Islands, and are with Mr. Ashley's parents in San José.

Capt. C. B. Johnson, who formerly commanded the steamer Santa Rosa, is now in the employ of the Edison Electric Light Company.

N. D. Goodell and wife of Sacramento celebrated their golden wedding last week. They have resided in that city ever since its incorporation.

Rev. Charles Wadsworth, son of the old pastor of Calvary Church, San Francisco, has been called to the pastorate of the Howard Presbyterian Church.

Senator Hearst, says the Philadelphia Record, has varied the monotony of Senatorial photograph that one sees displayed in the photograph shops by having his taken with a cigar in his mouth. It is very striking.

Hon. B. J. Watson, formerly of Oakland, who with his son, George Allen Watson, is now publishing the Nevada City Herald, announces the commencement of a new volume of the paper, which shows every sign of prosperity.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

European Affairs as Seen at Berlin.

Emperor Frederick Stronger, but His Case Really Hopeless.

Bismarck at the Bottom of England's Recent War Scare.

Diplomats Wagging Their Heads Over the Prospects of Peace—Great Distress in the Flooded Districts of Germany—The Pope and the Irish.

By Telegram to The Times.

BERLIN, May 12.—(Copyright, 1888, by the Associated Press.)

The Emperor has passed a good day again. Baseless reports circulated this afternoon that there had been a recurrence of inflammation caused general excitement until the results of inquiries at the palace were published. Official news concerning his condition is not entirely trustworthy as the doctors join in concealment of the worst phases of his malady and in making the best of any change for the better. But reliable information that has been indirectly obtained tends toward the hope that the Emperor's life will be prolonged beyond recent expectations. A favorable symptom is his increasing strength. Today his efforts to walk about the room were fairly successful. A week ago he could not move his limbs. Now with slight assistance he is able to take an occasional turn up and down the room. His fever in the morning is very slight, but increases toward night. His sleeplessness continues, though frequently broken, but he enjoys intervals of repose deep and refreshing. His breathing is now seldom labored. The Emperor visits his bedside every morning, awaits his awakening, and remains until the doctors assemble for consultation, when she returns to meet her daughters to go riding. The regular medical council now consists of Drs. Mackenzie, Wegner, Kraus, Hovell and Leyden. On Tuesday of each week Dr. Sutor and on Fridays Dr. Zander, both adherents of the treatment prescribed by Mackenzie, attend the special consultations. Since Tuesday the weather has been bitter cold, and the greatest precautions are taken in airing the rooms to prevent the slightest draught or change of temperature. The Emperor is receiving fewer official reports than formerly, while the Emperor's endeavors to limit business by curtailing the number of receptions and seeking to alleviate the tedious by the pursuit of light literature. The Emperor feels gratified at receiving choice bouquets and wreaths daily from all parts of Germany. England also receives many such tokens. Numbers of letters, many of which he insists shall be read to him. The doctors are hopeful that they will be able to remove their patient to the Frederickshagen palace at Potsdam early in June, when Dr. Mackenzie will take a week's holiday.

The dowager Empress Augusta, accompanied by the Grand Duchess of Baden, will at the same time go to Baden, so as to remain near the Emperor. The royal family's dread of a relapse does not lessen.

NO REAL HOPE.

The result of today's examination of the Emperor's throat discourages every hope of more than momentary recovery. Dr. Mackenzie reports that the local malady is making gradual progress. The esophagus is still affected. The difficulty is so low lying is slight, but the check placed upon the extension of the disease has been only partially successful. Every one who sees the Emperor is struck by his wasted appearance. Before the last relapse he did not look like a sufferer from a mortal ailment. Now he is worn and pallid, and the marks of his long illness are on his face and form.

THE EMPRESS'S POPULARITY.

The Empress, after hearing Dr. Mackenzie's report of the examination, paid her promised visit to the new market, which is to be opened in autumn. Mayor Forckenbreck received the Empress and princesses who accompanied her, and they were given a hearty reception by the thousands assembled in the building. Although only the Chief of Police and a few officers were present, perfect order was maintained, and the imperial family made the tour of the market without hindrance. Many of the market women presented them with nosegays, while others strewed flowers along the paths between the stalls. The Empress told Mayor Forckenbreck that no incident in her life had pleased her so much as her return to Berlin since her husband had been so pleasing.

CHANCES OF WAR.

Bringe Bismarck's solitude in preventing the public mind being lulled into a deceptive calm regarding the chances of war was shown in the promptitude with which were made denials of the prediction placed in his mouth in connection with the Schurz affair. Schurz did not communicate with any person the subject of his conversation with the Chancellor. He is, therefore, not responsible for his unofficial note in the North German Gazette, which he termed an absolute invention. The truth is that official circles, from Prince Bismarck outward, continue to take the gravest view of the international situation. The Chancellor was declared to be determined to bring England into closer relations with the triple alliance.

RUTLAND'S MISSION.

During the visit of the Duke of Rutland to Berlin, the Chancellor impressed him with the immensity of the great European conflict, so that he was led to report to the English Cabinet in terms that scared Lord Salisbury into a renewal of negotiations with the Chancellor and Count Kalokoy, the Austrian Prime Minister, looking to a conference of powers to settle the Bulgarian question, and to a revision of the London treaty. The Duke's report also had the effect of hastening the English Government's plans for national defenses, which seemed most urgent and imminent.

Count von Schorck-Rastawitz, Russian ambassador, was present at the final interview between the Duke of Rutland and Prince Bismarck.

DIPLOMATS IN DESPAIR.

Since the Duke returned to London, Lord Salisbury is reported to be approaching Russia with the approval of Prince Bismarck, inviting a conference and offering to concede the deposition of Prince Ferdinand as a preliminary measure to coalition with England's triple alliance. The soliciting of the cooperation of Russia would appear to lead to a solution of the eastern question, but no effective agreement is really hoped for from the conference of the diplomats. It is expected in official circles that the Czar will listen to the proposals for a conference. The Russian press is more than ever inspired with the pan-Slavism furor. It claims that the coming war will make Russia master of the Bosphorus. Russia's only terms on which she will cease her armaments are the withdrawal of Austria from Bosnia and the recognition of Russian supremacy in the Balkan peninsula.

Kreuz Zeitung sums up the situation as a short spell of apparent peace. "The nations," it says, "are slumbering on a crater which will erupt in a day and surprise even those evil influences which are trying to foment war. If the central powers find the Czar unyielding, they will not wait for him to marshal his men on the frontier before giving battle."

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the new anti-Slavic reorganization is embracing most of the military and civil officials. Gen. Ignatieff, who openly advocates the French alliance, has, in an interview, "expressed his conviction that Austria, strictly, can beat back Germany and Austria, and, united with France, can extinguish the triple alliance."

Military circles in Berlin look forward to a summer campaign. At a recent annual staff dinner recently, Count von Waldersee, in toasting Count von Moltke, alluded to the near events. He said he was confident that Count von Moltke would

guide operations so as to secure the army new victories.

THE FLOODED DISTRICTS.

A system of relief calculated to mitigate individual suffering in the inundated districts has been organized. Reports from along the Vistula indicate widespread ruin, which it will take a long time to remedy. The low lying districts are still submerged, and engineering measures will be necessary to drain them when the waters have subsided. Immense stretches of what formerly was fertile land have been swept clear of soil and are at present mere waste expanses of sand. A pumping process to carry off the water is being actively carried on, but effects little to restore the former farming condition. For the current year the agricultural outlook is hopeless. The Emperor is making arrangements, in case the health of the Emperor permits, to visit Dantzig, to stimulate the work of relief.

A bill for improvement, rendering navigable the rivers Oder and Spree is now before the Landtag, and meets with approval. It aims at the canalization of the Oder from Breslau and the Spree with the Oder, thus opening up the country to the coal and iron deposits of Silesia. Last year's imports of iron from England into Berlin amounted to 130,000 tons. The project will supplant English by Silesian iron.

The debate disclosed the fact that the water traffic of Berlin is greater than that of Hamburg, and that it has increased in the last five years from 70,000 to 100,000,000 tons, being exceeded only by the water-rail of London and Liverpool.

BERLIN GOSPIP.

The Upper House of the Landtag approved Herr Gossler's proposal for relief of the Catholic orders. Its chief stipulation is that the 17 orders, relieving redemption in Prussia be allowed to return, and also be re-founded with the rights and properties forfeited when they were dissolved in 1875.

Crown Prince William will unveil the war memorial at Posen, June 13th.

Dr. Virchow has returned from an exploring tour in Egypt. He states that he was several times attacked by Bedouins on his way to Wadyhalfa. The anarchy which prevails along the Nile above Assuan has stopped Dr. Schliemann's researches. Dr. Gurn of Berlin, royal librarian, has discovered a manuscript of a visit of John Dowland to Egypt in 1596, together with drawings of theaters of the time of Shakespeare.

It is stated that the total number of literary works in Germany in 1887 was 15,973 against 16,333 in 1886.

M. Herpette, French Ambassador, has returned to Berlin. It is reported that he will be replaced by a Chauvinist envoy.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

The Pope's Real Attitude on the Irish Question.

VIENNA, May 12.—A dispatch from Rome to the Political Correspondence, says that the Irish bishops have informed the Vatican of their entire and unconditional submission to the Papal rescript regarding Ireland.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Catholic News has received the following cablegram from Rev. Francis Stevens, its correspondent in Rome:

"The recent rescript of the Holy Father on the Irish question is an indication of the Papal policy to be pursued with respect to the agitation now being carried on in the Emerald Isle. Archbishop Walsh of Dublin had many audiences with His Holiness on the subject. The Pope affirms that, as far as it is in his power, he will protect the interests of the Irish people, but that he will condemn everything in the land war of a revolutionary nature. The Holy Father has gone further and informed the English Government that he expects them to do something for Irish tenant farmers. This was insisted upon by the Papal secretary in his conference with the Duke of Norfolk. A further explanation was given by the secretary, who stated that the request of Irish bishops, who brought the matter to the Vatican's attention for official action. It is known that Parnell is opposed to the plan of campaign and has never taken part in it. It is believed in Rome that the interests of the Irish can be best served by means that will not antagonize public sentiment and bring the Irish cause into disfavor."

THE SUGAR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 12.—The sugar conference has concluded its work. Today the delegates signed the final protocol with a draft of the proposed treaty. The convention delegates will submit a draft of the treaty with their resolutions to their respective governments, and communicate the views thereon to the English Government by the 6th of July. Plenipotentiaries will be invited to meet again on August 16th at the latest, for the purpose of signing the treaty.

NOTES.

LONDON, May 12.—The St. James Gazette says that the settlement between the United States and Morocco was due to Prince Bismarck's sending a private communication to the Sultan.

DUBLIN, May 12.—The trial of John Dillon on the second charge of offending under the Criminal Act was concluded today. He was again sentenced to hard labor. The sentences, however, will run concurrently.

LONDON, May 12.—In the race for the George Stakes Tyrone was second and Cobler third.

LONDON, May 12.—A three-quarters-of-a-mile running race between William Cummings and W. G. George took place today at Preston. Cummings won by two yards.

Grand Army Reunion at Woodland.

WOODLAND, May 12.—The G.A.R. reunion of Northern California closed tonight with literary exercises at the opera-house and a banquet under supervision of the Women's Relief Corps. At the afternoon session Marysville was chosen as the place for the reunion next year. The following officers were elected: President, J. B. Fuller; vice-president, J. W. Powers; secretary, John Clements; corresponding secretary, W. W. Holland.

Veterans pronounce the reunion very successful. The San Francisco delegation leaves tonight. Many others leave on Sunday, but some have decided to remain until the first of the week.

At the campfire entertainment this evening Commander L. W. Hilliker, retiring member of the northern district posts, was presented with a gold badge in recognition of his services. Reese Clark, a prominent lawyer, made the presentation speech, to which Commander Hilliker made a proper acknowledgment.

Probably Murdered.

SPOKANE FALLS, May 12.—John Cartwright, a well known and wealthy stockholder, disappeared in March, 1873. His hat and coat were found on the bank of the river, and as no other trace of him was found, it was generally supposed that he had been drowned, and his estate was administered upon. A skeleton has just been found near where Cartwright's house stood, and it is now the general belief that he was murdered.

Alaska Items.

VICTORIA (B. C.), May 12.—United States Marshal Atkins arrived yesterday from Sitka. He went to Port Townsend to engage a tug to carry four seized sealing schooners from Sitka to Seattle, where they will be sold. He brought down the rifle used by Fuller when he shot Archbishop Seeshon on the Yukon. The rifle will be given to the Catholic church.

A Half-Interest Swindler Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—J. W. Fletcher, who recently pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, by swindling F. M. Porper, an Oregon farmer, out of \$10,000 by means of fraudulent transfers of real property, was sentenced today to five years' imprisonment and \$5000 fine, and to pay costs, which will make the imprisonment nearly 15 years.

Odd Fellows' Appointments.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows adjourned today. Grand Master Lloyd made the following appointments: Rev. A. T. Hitchcock, Grand Chaplain; V. S. Northey, Grand Marshal; Robert Burns, Grand Conductor; O. V. Morris, Grand Guardian; S. S. Gordon, Grand Herald.

MEXICAN OUTLAWS.

They Hold Up a Train Near Nogales.

The Fireman and Conductor Killed and Others Wounded.

The Express Car Plundered of a Great Amount of Treasure.

American and Mexican Officers Scouring the Country for the Bandits—Several Arrests Made—Some Strong Evidence Against One of the Prisoners.

By Telegram to The Times.

NOGALES (ARIZ.), May 12.—[By the Associated Press.] Six train robbers, supposed to be Mexicans, attacked the south-bound train on the Sonora road as it was standing at the small station called Aguzagars about 10 o'clock last night. The robbers opened fire and killed the fireman and wounded some others, one of whom, Conductor Atkinson, has since died. Messenger Hay was badly wounded in the head and face.

The Wells-Fargo safe, which contained about \$140,000, was taken. The railroad officials have offered a reward of \$1000 for the robbers' arrest. A large posse of troops and citizens are in pursuit.

The waybills and letters were saved. The train left again at 4 o'clock this morning with a mounted posse on board. John N. Thacker, who left here last night for

WASHINGTON.

A Congressman Appears with a Protest.

He Charges the Coal Ring with As-sailing California Petroleum.

Cleveland to Read Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg.

The House Still Pegging Away at the Bill—The Discussion to Last Through the Coming Week—Other Washington News.

By Telegram to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The Examiner's Washington special says: A Congressman appeared before Inspector-General Dumont today on behalf of the petroleum producers' interest in California. He claimed that the fight against the use of petroleum as fuel was instigated by the coal influence in San Francisco, and had been going on secretly for months, and asked that further investigation be made supplementary to Inspector Lubbock's report on the matter.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Cleveland to Read Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The House Committee on Military Affairs ordered a favorable report of the bill appropriating \$25,000 to defray the expenses of the anniversary celebration of the battle of Gettysburg next July. The President is expected to be present at the celebration, and, according to the present programme, he will read the speech delivered by President Lincoln on the battlefield as an introduction to his own remarks.

CONFIDENT DEMOCRATS. The Democratic members of the House Committee on Ways and Means have decided to consent to an extension of the general debate on the Tariff Bill, which was to have closed on Wednesday next, to the following Saturday. This decision was arrived at this morning, after consultation with leading Republican members, and assurance was said to be given them that the extension would not result in any postponement of final action on the bill.

Carlisle expects to make the closing speech on the Democratic side, and Reed or McKinley on the Republican.

A Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee says: "I believe the bill is stronger now than ever, and that it will pass substantially as it came from our committee. Of one thing you can be certain, either the House will pass a bill that will be some advantage to the Democratic party and the country or none at all. There is a Democratic majority in the House of 11, and we count on the votes of three Republicans and three Independents. As an offset we expect to lose the Randall Democrats, 178 if all are present. The Democrats should vote with the opposition, we shall still be able to pass the bill. When it was introduced we expected to lose the votes of Ohio and California on the free wool clause, but we now believe that both Ohio and California Democrats will vote for our wool schedule."

CALIFORNIA SURVEYS ORDERED. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, upon application of certain claimants of the San Ramon and "Copper" ranch in California, has instructed the Survey-General of California to execute surveys to define, among other things, the one-league line and parallel with the Bay of San Francisco, which is held to be the proper boundary of Las Pulgas rancho. The survey, as ordered, is to be used in evidence before the court in a suit which has been ordered by the Attorney-General to correct and reform the patented survey of Las Pulgas rancho. The Commissioner has also instructed the Survey-General of California to make a survey of the northern line of Buñi Buñi and southern line of Canada de Guadalupe, La Visitacion and Yrode Vieja ranches, and orders that the same may be used as an exhibit in court to show the quantity of public lands that are alleged to have been wrongfully included in said ranches by patented surveys thereof.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Secretary of the Treasury today accepted bonds to the amount of \$691,700. Bonds offered amounted to \$6,467,000.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), May 12.—[By the Associated Press.] House.—The House, after passing the Senate bill granting a right of way to the Ft. Smith and El Paso Railroad Company through the Indian Territory, went into committee of the whole on the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Hanger of Wisconsin concluded his speech in opposition to the bill. He addressed himself especially to the labor question, as it was affected by the tariff.

Mr. Townsend of Illinois spoke in support of the bill. The issue, he said, was not between protection and free trade. The only issue raised by the bill was whether Congress would reduce the high tariff, which was wholly unnecessary now, and produced distress among the masses of the people. The bill did not go far enough. It did not go so far as the President had intended it should go, nor so far as Senator Sherman had declared it might safely go; yet it gave relief to the overtaxed people, and would have his cordial support. It was a conservative and judicious modification of the tariff on a fair business basis. He denied that the bill was a sectional one. Several gentlemen had been wild with fear that coal and iron ore were put upon the free list by the bill. He denied that the bill did this; but even if it did, it was strange that Democrats should be arraigned in bloody-shirt speeches as disloyal when they simply stepped in the footprints of leading Republicans in the Senate.

Mr. Kelley said that the bill did, in a roundabout but effective way, put coal and iron on the free list.

Mr. Townsend replied that he had been informed that if the bill was equivocal on that point it would be amended; but even if the bill did put coal on the free list, was that a crime, when gentlemen who were among the most potent of the Republican leaders demanded that coal should go on the free list at a time when the rate of taxation was less than it was today. In 1871 Gen. Garfield had voted to put coal and salt on the free list, as had Messrs. Frye, Hale and Daves.

Mr. Kelley explained Garfield's conversion to protection doctrines. Mr. Townsend: What was your reason for disobeying the action of the Republican caucus the year after Garfield's conversion? Mr. Kelley: What right have you to interrogate as to my personal relations and personal reasons? There are other questions than tariff in the world.

Mr. Townsend disclaimed any intention of desiring to pry into Mr. Kelley's personal affairs. Passing to the consideration of the bill, Mr. Townsend declared that no Representative from the west could vote against it without betraying his constituents. He did not charge improper motives. The gentlemen might be deceived, but if they were sincere in their advocacy of protection, they were deluded to such an extent as to obstruct what was for the best interests of the people. The time for action was at hand. The Democratic party must redeem the pledges it has given to the people. The line of demarcation between the two great national parties was defined in the bill.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois said that it always occurred to him when his colleague (Mr. Townsend) spoke, that his colleague's

highest ambition was not to discuss a question on the broad ground of principle, but to delve back in the past and try to establish his case by showing that somebody who disagreed with him agreed with him some time ago. His colleague had said that he (Mr. Cannon) misapprehended his constituents' interest. Illinois today had more wealth than Massachusetts, and had as many manufacturers as Massachusetts, and some of these days the Rip Van Winkle speech which had overpassed the district his colleague represented would be broken, and the student of the summer and the spindle would be heard there. Then his colleague would be converted.

Mr. Milliken of Maine, alluding to a remark of Mr. Townsend as to Blaine being repudiated by the people, thought it was very wonderful that a gentleman in a foreign land, pursuing his own business in his own way, troubling nobody, taking no part in American politics, except to be interested, as every patriotic American must be, should be such a source of anxiety as he was. The gentleman had said that Blaine had been repudiated by the people, but the statement was not true. He had been repudiated by certain Democratic methods which, in certain districts of the country, prevented the people from speaking their voice. He (Mr. Milliken) would say to the gentleman that neither he nor his party dared to accept the honest verdict of the people.

Mr. Keane of New York spoke against the bill. He characterized it as a piece of the industries of the country to the interest of President Cleveland.

Mr. Allen of Mississippi, referring to the remarks made by Mr. Keane of New York concerning the South, said he wondered where the gentleman learned all he knew about the South. If the gentleman knew more about the doctrines of protection and free trade than he did about the South, he never ought to speak about the tariff.

Mr. Foran suggested that he learned something about the South in 1864. Mr. Allen, referring to the remark made by Mr. Morrow of California, the recent failure of W. T. Coleman & Co. was attributed to the fact that the Mills Bill put borax on the free list, said that the firm was compelled to raise the price of borax from 6 to 7 1/2 cents per pound.

Mr. Morrow suggested that before the native article of borax was produced the price had never been below 28 cents per pound. Mr. Allen hoped that the Mills Bill would treat every other trust in the same way. If there could be no graver charge brought against the measure than that it burst a trust, he said, let the goods go on.

Mr. Lehigh of New Jersey said that the President deserved the admiration of the Republican party for having taken away all possibility of a deceptive campaign in the market of the States. The President had treated every other trust in the same way. For years the Democratic party had deceived the people of his district as to the true status of that party. In vain would the Democratic political managers again attempt to disfigure the dishonest methods of a campaign. The President had effectually declared that it was dishonest to blow both hot and cold on the tariff question. The people of New Jersey would rebuke the men who sought to cripple the industries by the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party at the coming election. The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

TURF TOPICS.

Close of the Great Spring Meeting at Lexington.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), May 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The spring meeting of the Kentucky Association closed today. The attendance during the meeting has been the largest ever known in the history of the association.

One and one-eighth miles for 3-year-olds and upwards, two starters—Unique won, Myrtle second. Time, 1:58 1/4.

One and one-quarter miles—Hypocrite won, Jada L. second, Falerno third. Time, 2:30.

One mile—Lepanto won, Kilmey second, Princess Blandina third. Time, 1:45 1/4.

Three-quarters of a mile—Hector won, Almo second, Insolence third. Time, 2:11.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Brooklyn Jockey Club races at Gravesend, L. I., open next Tuesday. The stakes for the Brooklyn handicap are expected to attract a number of good horses and fast time is looked for. The probable starters are: The Bard, Hanover, Saxony, Grover Cleveland, Dry Monopole and Elkwood. Royal Arch is in training, and there are one or two others in an open race. If Hanover and The Bard should start, the race will probably be between them. Baldwin's Emperor of Norfolk has been declared out of the race, but Baldwin will have a first-class representative in York. He will probably have a trial tomorrow. Isaac Murphy will ride the horse. California and Adeline arrived yesterday and Kaloolah, Dunboyne and Banbury arrive this evening.

Races at Bay District. SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—At Bay District, weather and track were good, and the attendance was fair.

Trotting, best three in five—Dick Brown won, Col. Hawkins second, Trump third. Best time, 2:29 1/4.

Second and last race—Minnie Lee won, Big Jim second. Best time, 2:34.

Base-ball. PITTSBURGH, May 12.—Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 4.

DETROIT, May 12.—Detroit, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Twelve innings.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—Indianapolis, 11; Washington, 0.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Chicago, 9; New York, 3.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—Cincinnati, 8; Louisville, 3.

CLEVELAND, May 12.—Cleveland, 4; Baltimore, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Athletics, 2; Brooklyn, 3.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—St. Louis, 4; Kansas City, 2.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—Stocktons, 13; Greenhood & Morans, 5.

Warden McComb Complimented. SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—J. K. Luitrell appointed to inspect the San Quentin prison has submitted his report to the State Board of Prison Directors complimenting Warden McComb on improvements and discipline shown in the prison. Receipts from the jute products for the last four months amount to \$68,508. There is now on hand in the State Prison \$18,681. The net profit for four months was \$19,631. In the cash and door factory 125 men now do as much work as 212 did formerly.

A Diamond Robbery. SACRAMENTO, May 12.—Today a well-dressed man and woman entered the jewelry store of Klume & Floberg, made a small deposit on a set of jewelry, which they said they would call for later in the day. Soon after their departure the proprietors found that they had been robbed of diamonds worth \$300, which the couple had been looking at. The police were notified, but the parties were not found.

A Kentucky Bad Man. LEXINGTON (Ky.), May 12.—Jack Richardson of this county, who has the name of being a bad man, today shot and instantly killed Policeman Thomas Donnell and seriously wounded William Pennington. Richardson had been arrested at the race-track for creating a disturbance, and then brought before a justice, escaped. In the attempt at his recapture the shooting took place.

Sued for Taking Timber. TUCSON, May 12.—United States Attorney Rouse has instituted suit against the Silver King Mining Company for \$18,175, also suits against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for \$61,300 for cutting wood on Government land.

A Socialist's Sentence. MILWAUKEE, May 13.—The Court Commissioner decided that Grottkan, the noted Socialist, will have to serve a year from the date of his commitment, April 5th, in the House of Correction for inciting a riot.

Swift to Stamp Oregon. SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—J. F. Swift left here today for Oregon, where he will remain until the State election next month, and stamp the State in the interest of the Republican party.

EASTERN TOPICS.

German Societies to Pass on Socialism.

Littlewood Carries Off the Honors in the Great Walk.

The African Methodist Conference Has an Uproarious Session.

Being Rivers Causing Great Losses of Property in the Mississippi Valley—Events on the Turf—Base-ball Games—Other Events.

By Telegram to The Times.

CHICAGO, May 12.—[By the Associated Press.] Delegates to the biennial session of the North American Turner Bund, which opens in the North Side Turner Hall a week from tomorrow, are arriving. The 345 societies and 30,000 members comprising the Turner Bund will be represented by two delegates each, and there will be, consequently, nearly 500 delegates in the convention. The question to be settled at this session, which is of the greatest interest to the general public, is the stand the bund will take regarding anarchist and socialist agitators. This question has been brought before the bund as the outcome of the execution of last November. All indications point to a decidedly heated time when the convention proceeds to grapple with this issue.

BISHOP TAYLOR.

His Missionary Report Causes a Long Discussion.

NEW YORK, May 12.—[By the Associated Press.] Bishop Foster presided at the Methodist Episcopal Conference today. The rules were suspended that Bishop Taylor might make his report on his work in Africa.

When the Bishop stepped to the front of the stage the people arose to their feet and applauded for several minutes. He said his success in Liberia was wonderful, and read a statement comparing statistics in Liberia in 1884 and 1886. Schools, scholars, teachers and ministers have increased in number. The liquor traffic has grown less, and is now confined entirely to Dutch settlers. The suppression of vice is due to the work of Miss Amanda Smith. He next gave his history and experience for the past 33 years. Bishop Taylor took a long time to explain his position toward the General Conference, it being claimed that he was not entitled to seat himself in the General Conference. His remarks were to the effect that he had not been guilty of disloyalty, and therefore was entitled to a voice in the body.

After Bishop Taylor had finished, Dr. Gue of Illinois moved that a committee be appointed, consisting of two delegates from each separate district and three delegates at-large, to consider the report. This created a great deal of discussion. Dr. Neely of Philadelphia moved as a substitute that the part of the report which considers the question of missions be referred to the Committee on Missions and the rest to the Committee on Episcopacy. The substitute was adopted.

Rev. Charles McClean of St. John's River created quite a sensation by offering a resolution to the effect that no one should be elected or consecrated bishop until he had taken a cast-iron oath to abstain from the use of tobacco. It was voted down.

A resolution from the Boston conference was offered to the effect that no meeting be held by members of the conference protesting against the liquor traffic. It was moved to lay the resolution on the table. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Temperance. Adjourned till Monday.

AFRICAN METHODISTS EXCITED. INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—In the African Methodist Episcopal Conference today the subject of union with the Canadian Church came up. At the close of speeches, pro and con, a series of resolutions were read declaring the union consummated and all conditions fulfilled, and that the general conference will support it as strongly as possible. When a vote came to be taken by yeas and nays many voters desired to explain their positions, or to favor the union, but not the clause which said that all the conditions had been fulfilled. The audience was in a continuous uproar, and owing to the number of explanations made the vote proceeded slowly. When Bishop Payne was called he said the union was based on deception, suppression and absolute loss of respectability. He said that he created a sensation and some hisses were heard. All the rest of the bishops voted yea, and the resolutions were adopted.

LITTLEWOOD WINS.

CLOSE OF THE GREAT WALK AT NEW YORK. NEW YORK, May 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The crowd at the garden after midnight was one of the largest since the walk began—estimated at fully 10,000 spectators. The excitement was intense, caused by the fact that the Mexican had succeeded in getting within two and a half miles of Littlewood. It was plain, however, that the wonderful work was telling on the feet-footed greaser. Shortly after midnight commenced to stagger around the track like a drunken man. He retired to his room on ly to be driven out again by his relentless trainers. Again he staggered and reeled along until to the amazement of the multitude he fell to the ground. The fellow got up only to fall again. Dozens of voices cried out: "He has been drugged!" This his trainer stoutly denied, and he was taken off the track amid the groans of the spectators.

The score at 9 o'clock was: Littlewood, 568; Guerrero, 552; Herty, 531; Noremac, 530; Golden, 489; Hughes, 474; Campana, 342.

At 9:35 Littlewood had beaten Albert's record of 571 miles, by 35 minutes, and was only a mile and four laps behind the best record.

At 10 o'clock Littlewood tied the best record in the one hundred and thirtieth hour, which is Hazard's, of 572 miles 880 yards.

At 6 o'clock the score was: Littlewood, 602 1/2; Herty, 539; Golden, 516; Campana, 371; Guerrero, 575 1/2; Noremac, 523; Hughes, 495.

After Littlewood's trainer announced at 6:30 that his man would not make a record because of a split toe, there was very little interest in the race. The crowd of pedestrians had nothing to contend for, and merely continued walking for the gate. Littlewood came out occasionally and made a lap or two, but was evidently suffering intensely. At 10 o'clock the race was declared closed. The scores of those who made 25 miles or more and who are entitled to a share of the gate receipts are: Littlewood, 611; Guerrero, 580; Herty, 573; Noremac, 533; Golden, 529. The receipts for the week were \$18,000, of which Littlewood receives about \$4000 and Guerrero about \$1800.

SPRING FRESHETS.

FLOODS ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RIVERS. CHICAGO, May 12.—[By the Associated Press.] Dispatches from various points along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers report an almost unprecedented high stage of water. At Ft. Benton the flood reached the highest point in 20 years.

At Dubuque, Iowa, the water is within six inches of the highest water mark. Hundreds of thousands of dollars damage has been done to property situated on the low lands in the city and vicinity. Mills have shut down, and many people have been driven from their homes.

At Davenport much the same condition of affairs exists. The damage done by the giving away of the Government water-power dam yesterday is placed at \$300,000. Much anxiety is felt both here and at Rock Island.

At Keokuk manufacturing is almost totally suspended, and trains on the Keokuk and Northwestern are abandoned.

Alexandria, five miles below, is in danger of being submerged. Citizens are out working on the levees, which are already giving away in places.

A vast area of farming lands along the river is covered with water, and farmers will suffer great damage.

Telegrams from Canton, Mo., say the railroads are under water and the inhabitants panic-stricken. Farmers on the American Bottom, between Alton and Cairo, are really agitated and fear a repetition of the disaster of 1882.

CHILDREN AND THE PRINTERS. THE PHILADELPHIA EDITOR RECEIVES A COSTLY OVERTIME. PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The anniversary of the birth of George W. Childs, on the recurrence of which day in each year all the union compositors east of the Mississippi River contribute to the Childs-Drexel fund the pay received for setting 1000 ems of type, was further celebrated here this evening with a banquet given by the International Typographical Union. Among the guests were several Congressmen who were once printers. During the banquet a committee was dispatched to Childs's house, and, after much persuasion, he consented to accompany them to the banquet-room. He was received with extraordinary demonstrations of esteem, which he received in his modest way, and, after being introduced to many present, passed quietly out of the hall.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST. DENVER (Colo.), May 12.—L. G. Purdy, a newspaper man, well-known throughout the West and at one time editor of the Cleveland Press, died tonight of consumption.

OFF FOR IRELAND. NEW YORK, May 12.—Bishop Riordan of San Francisco sailed for Ireland this morning on board the Etruria.

THE SACRAMENTO DEMOCRACY. SACRAMENTO, May 12.—The Democratic County Convention elected the following delegates to the Los Angeles Convention: W. S. Manlove, C. Hinkson and Frederick Cox; district delegates, Isidore Townsend, R. S. Carey, James Touhey, R. H. Singleton, Joseph Hahn, Anthony Green, W. W. Cunningham, John Rooney, James Elder and J. W. Stephenson. The resolutions endorse Cleveland.

A county central committee was elected as follows: M. J. Burke, chairman; J. J. O'Connor, secretary; G. G. Pickett, treasurer; W. O'Neill, J. L. Houf, John Rooney, Jesse Allen, Benjamin R. Riley, J. M. Stephenson, I. M. Smith. What was known of the resolution endorsing Cleveland was defeated on every proposition introduced.

OTTAWA (Ont.), May 12.—Lawler's amendment to the resolution embodying the acceptance of the Canadian Pacific Railway's terms for the cancellation of monopoly privileges in Manitoba and Northwest Territory was defeated in the House of Commons by a vote of 111 to 68. The resolutions were then adopted.

AN ARCHBISHOP'S SLAYER. VICTORIA (B. C.), May 12.—The steamer Elder has arrived at Nanaimo from Alaska, and has on board Fuller, the murderer of Archbishop Seghers, who is being taken to McNeil Island for imprisonment. Judge Dawson has resigned.

FOR RECEIVING STOLEN STAMPS. SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—United States Marshal Franks left for Los Angeles to-night with Thomas Fendegast and W. H. Gibson, arrested for receiving stolen stamps from the Lordsburg postoffice, whom he will turn over to the United States Marshal in that city.

A DANGEROUS BOX. MARYSVILLE, May 12.—A box containing a can of coal oil, having two suspicious-looking bombs at either side, was found ablaze early this morning on the porch of an office at Sutter City.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT. NEW YORK, May 12.—The bank statement shows a reserve increase for the week of \$4,026,000. Banks now hold \$32,276,000 in excess of the legal rule.

THE PREWITT CASE. SALINAS, May 12.—The taking of testimony in the Prewitt trial closed today and argument commenced. The case will be continued until Monday.

NAPA VOTES A SCHOOL TAX. NAPA, May 12.—A special election was held today and a special tax of \$12,000 voted for additional school facilities.

ARRIVED. SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The steamship Alameda arrived from Sidney today via Auckland and Honolulu.

A HORRIBLE SIGHT. How a Man's Foot Was Torn from His Leg. This morning, shortly after 13 o'clock, a man was brought to the police station, having met with a terrible accident, which will probably result in his death. About midnight Mr. F. Mould, who resides at the corner of Fifth street and Grand avenue, heard some groaning, and calling his friend, George Elder, they went out to investigate the cause. They could not at first locate the noise, but on going out into the street, saw a horse and buckboard standing on Fifth street. The reins had caught on some obstruction, and as they approached the horse began to plunge, and the groans increased. Mr. Mould caught the horse's head, and on looking about the wagon, discovered a man with his legs caught in the spokes of the front wheel, and the foot literally twisted off, the bloody stump protruding and the foot hanging by a shred of flesh. Help was at once summoned and the man removed from his precarious position. The man was once put into the wagon and brought to the station. Here he was identified as a young man named Kelly, a plasterer by occupation, who resides on Fourth street. He was under the influence of whisky and could not realize his condition. Dr. Wright was summoned by telephone and responded promptly. He administered an anesthetic, and the ambulance was called and he was sent to the County Hospital. Dr. Wright made a hasty examination and is of the opinion that, in addition to the fracture of the leg, he is injured in the back, and may have sustained internal injuries.

As stated above, Kelly was very drunk when brought to the station. He had probably started home, and on attempting to get to the wagon his foot slipped between the spokes, and the horse starting off, the unfortunate man was dragged along, twisting the foot out of the socket. The leg will have to be amputated half way between the ankle and knee.

THE WEATHER. SIGNAL OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, May 12.—At 4:07 a.m. today the thermometer registered 56; at 12:07 p.m., 75; 7:07 p.m., 53. Barometer for corresponding periods, 29.95, 29.94, 29.94. Maximum temperature, 75; minimum temperature, 53. Weather fair.

INDICATIONS. SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Indications for 24 hours, commencing at 4 a.m., May 13th: For California, light local rains, followed by fair weather; light to fresh southerly winds; nearly stationary temperature in Southern California; cooler in Northern California.

CUTTING AFFRAY. About 10 o'clock last night a man named George Ryan was brought to the police station by Officer Flickner, where he was booked for medical treatment. Ryan was suffering from three cuts, one in the hip and two in the lower part of the back. The cut in the hip is very severe. The wounds were received in a fight in a saloon on Arcadia street, which was at that time being used by the man as a place of refuge. Ryan escaped through the back door of the saloon. There were no arrests.

WHEN you have rooms to rent say so in rent column of this Times.

PACIFIC COAST.

More About the Failure of Lusk & Co.

Adolph Sutor's Singular Separation from His Wife.

Accident on the Southern Pacific—A Lady Instantly Killed.

Officials of the 'Frisco Line on an Inspection Tour.—What They Say of Their Relations with the Atchison—The Grand Army Encampment.

By Telegram to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—[By the Associated Press.] Thomas D. Carneal, president of the Lusk Canning Company, has made a statement which includes the following: "Owing to the company's paper, largely held by William T. Coleman & Co., having been discounted by the latter firm and the company being unable to ascertain by whom it was held, any arrangement with its creditors for the benefit of the canning factory was impossible. As its contracts were of great value, an assignment was necessary to protect the company and its business, which is at present profitable, the factory being thoroughly organized." The company deny that they have speculated in fruit and reclaiming the statements which have been made, that they had contracts for the larger proportion of the apricot crop, and of the peach crop as well, say that they bought no more than was necessary in view of the fact that the apricot crop was short, and by early buying they obtained lower rates than are now current.

SUTRO'S SEPARATION.

Singular Agreement Between Him and His Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—[Special.] An agreement bearing date of July 3, 1880, was filed in the Recorder's office yesterday setting forth that Adolph Sutor, the well-known capitalist, and Leah Sutor, his wife, recognizing the advisability of an immediate separation, agree to separate for three years—she to go to Europe and remain there for that time. She is allowed \$2000 for traveling expenses and \$10,000 at the expiration of three years. It is observed that the agreement. Her debts, amounting to \$22,000, are also to be paid. Furthermore, Adolph Sutor agrees to provide \$1500 per month, \$500 to go to her and the balance to be divided among their six children. At the wife's death her interest in the \$500 ceases, and all of the property is to be divided among the children when 30 years old. The agreement being filed at this date, the inference is that its provisions are in effect.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Officials of the 'Frisco Line on an Inspection Tour. SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The Chronicle's Albuquerque special says: Gen. E. F. Winslow, president of the St. Louis and San Francisco road, and Directors Horace Porter of New York, W. L. Frost of Boston and David Seligman of Paris, arrived today, all en route to California. They are making an inspection of the Atlantic and Pacific. While here they visited the machine shops, agreeing that an enlargement and also additional motive power was necessary.

Gen. Winslow said that the relations between the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe road and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad were satisfactory; that the two roads owned the same proportion of the Atlantic and Pacific road, and that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road operated the Atlantic and Pacific because it connected with it here and at present could operate it to better advantage than any other; that when the connecting lines of the Atlantic and Pacific were completed, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road were completed arrangements different from those now existing might be made.

OFF THE TRACK. Accident on the Southern Pacific—A Lady Killed. YUMA (Ariz.), May 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The Southern Pacific west-bound passenger was badly wrecked near Gila Bend, between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning, by jumping the track while passing over the new trestle bridge, though the engineer stopped the train within its length. The emigrant smoking cars, day coach and one sleeping car were detached from the other part of the train and fell from the trestle to the ground, four or five feet down, turning completely over and landing bottom side up. Mrs. Good of England, an emigrant passenger, en route to Garvanza, Cal., was instantly killed. She was traveling with three small children, who were traveling with her. Another traveler sprained or dislocated his leg, and a Chinaman's leg was badly hurt. But few other passengers sustained injuries outside of scalp wounds and bruises. The injuries were chiefly confined to immigrant passengers, there being but few in the other cars. The cars mentioned were completely wrecked. It is thought the track will be cleared before night.

Welcoming the Colored Colonists. The colored gentlemen of this city, Visalia, Tulare, Bakersfield and Madera are soon to give a grand ball at the opera-house in this city in honor of the recent arrivals from the East of their race. The ball will be a grand affair and cost several hundred dollars. The music will be furnished by the full military band and orchestra, and in addition to the ball and banquet a number of prizes will be offered, as follows: A prize for the prettiest young lady; a prize for the best lady waltzer, also for the best gentleman waltzer; a prize for the gentleman having the largest feet and one for the lady having the smallest feet; a prize for the homeliest gentleman (Texas barred). Then there will be a cake-walk and several other interesting and novel features.

There will be standing-room only without a doubt, and the candidates are all invited, regardless of party affiliations, etc., will be composed of one person each from the various towns participating.

ROOMS to rent. Get a tenant by advertising in THE TIMES.

WORKS: SAN FERNANDO & RAILROAD STS. AND MAGDALENA AVE.

Los Angeles Pipe Manufactory

JOHN HOOKER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

Educational

WOODBURY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
130 S. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

F. O. WOODBURY, Principal

THE ELLIS COLLEGE WILL OPEN
next September under the direct control of Prof. Henry Ludam, who will continue the college as a boarding and day school for young ladies. Special care will be taken to impart a thorough education in the English branches; also, in the refining arts of music, painting and oratory. Physical and vocal development are also given.

LOS ANGELES CONSERVATORY OF
Music, 408 S. Main st. Every advantage for
course in vocal, piano, organ and orchestral music
art elocution and languages. Mrs. EMILY J. VAL
ENTINE, President.

HERR ARNOLD KUTNER, TEACHER
of German language and literature by the natural method. Office: McPherson Academy, 52 Grand ave. P. O. box 1858.

COMMERCIAL NIGHT SCHOOL
Book-keeping, penmanship and arithmetic.
Schumacher block. L. B. LAWSON, Principal.

W. HAVEMANN, TEACHER OF AN-
cient and modern languages; large expe-
rience; conversation a specialty. 116 W. Sixth st.

MRS. CATCHING WILLIAMS, TEACHE-
r of piano, guitar and voice culture. Special
rates for beginners. 45 Fort st., corner Second.

EDUCATION:

Dr. J. Adams, Eclectic Physician
 1212 N. Main st. Elmo, Texas.
 Office hours 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 12 m. Evenings, 8 to 10 p. m.
 Special attention given to the treatment of female diseases, both medical and surgical. Office hours 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 12 m. Evenings, 8 to 10 p. m.

E. ROBBINS, M.D., ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN
 E. ROBBINS, M.D., Eclectic Physician, First and Spring aces entrance on First at
 city and diseases of women a specialty. Diagnosed without explanation from the patient's history. The electric healing bath. Consultation free. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

DRS. SEYMOUR & DOUGHERTY
 Office, No. 22, Spring aces entrance on First at 4 p.m. Telephone 515. D. Dougherty's, 221 W. Wesley ave. University, may be reached by public telephone.

DR. W. J. OLIVER, VETERINARIAN

DR. O. M. SCHULTZ HAS REMOVED
his office to 248 Spring st. Sexual, rectal and skin diseases a specialty. Hours: 10 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8 Telephone 481.

DR. F. F. DOLE, OFFICE CALIFORNIA
his Park building, room 42. Hours, 10 to a.m., 2 to 4 p.m. Residence, 101 Court st.

G. F. WHITWORTH, M.D. THE PAID
his a cure for rectal diseases. 238, Spring st.

E. A. CLARKE, M.D. OFFICE, 21
E. Fort St. Hours 1 to 4 p.m. Residence 13
Hill st. Telephone 333

MRS. H. TYLER WILCOX, M.D.
Montrose House, 306 S. Main. Hours 8 to 12
to 4.

DR. J. P. WALLACE, OFFICE 44 1/2
Spring St., residence No. 10 Wiltmer St.;
phone No. 22.

DR. CLINTON FISHER, 255 S. MAIN
st. opposite Westminster Hotel.

DRS. HAYNES—829 S. MAIN ST. TEL
ephone 710

Homeopathic Physicians.

S. S. SALISBURY, M.D., HOMEOP
thist. Office, rooms 11 and 12, Los Angeles
Bank building, cor. First and Spring sts.; residence
538 E. Pearl. Office hours 9 to 5 a.m. and 5

p.m.; hours at residence, till 8 a.m., 7 to 3 p.m.
Telephone No.: Office, 567; residence, 877.

A. S. SHORE, M.D., HOMEOPATHIC
Office 132 N. Main st., Macarati Hotel
residence, cor. San Pedro and Adams sts.
Office hours, 11 to 12 p.m. Telephone No. 100.
Home, 11 to 12 p.m.

J. M. MILLS, M.D., 56 N. SPRING
J. M. Mills, D. O. optician. Hours, 10 to 12
to 7:30. Residence, 317 Hill st., two doors fr.
Fifth. Telephone No. 135.

D. N. GEORGE H. BEACH, HOMEOPATHIC
Office, 385 South Spring st. Office hours
9 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

DR. E. P. WALLACE HOMEOPATHIC
1st. 150 S. Spring st.

DR. I. B. BOLTON, HOMEOPATHIC
Pharmacy, 235 1/2 S. Spring st. Physician's

DR. J. W. REYNOLDS, 238½ S. SPRING ST.
Telephone 405.

Specialists.

DR. WONG HIM, THE FAMOUS PEKING DOCTOR. Makes a specialty of cures consumption, rheumatism, asthma, ruptured dropsy, catarrhs; a sore eyes, ears, diseases of head, throat, lungs, liver, stomach, blood, etc. Sick are invited to call at his office, No. 117 U. Main st. P. O. Box 562.

DR. WONG THUN YEN, WELL KNOWN

DR. WONG, THE WELL-KNOWN Chinese physician and acupuncturist, a specialist of all the various types of ailments, such as colds, flu, headache, throat, lungs, liver, stomach, blood, women's troubles, neuralgia, piles, etc. Consultation free. All are invited to attend. 132 Upper Mall, P.O. Box 1857.

MRS. PARKER, INDEPENDENT State worker, life-rendering chiropoint. Consultation free. Specialties: rheumatism, neuritis, sciatica, etc. Love, also affairs, marriage, etc. 285 Spring room 18. 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

DR. M. HILTON WILLIAMS has removed his office to the Hollenbeck, Second and Spring sts.; special attention given to heart and lung ailments. Office hours 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Sundays excepted.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE - INSTR
ctions in the mental power of healing
given every afternoon from 2 till 5, in the parlor
the Argyle H. use, corner Second and Olive streets
MRS. M. E. BUCKNELL, M. D.

DR. BROWN TREATS ALL PRIVA
diseases successfully; use medicated
guarantees. Consultation free. Office, 113
First st.

MME. LULU, SEVENTH DAUGHT
of Lady of the Lake, above

MESSAGE AND MOVEMENT CURE
MME. DEGREY, 206 S. Spring st.
DR. P. F. CASEY, 237 S. SPRING
Diseases of women and rectal diseases a specialty. Hours, 10 a.m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 p.m.

Dentists.

ADAMS BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 2
Spring st., rooms 4 and 5. Gold fillings at
\$2 up; amalgam and silver fillings, \$1; pain
extraction of teeth by vitalized air or nitrous ox-
gas, \$1; teeth extracted without gas or air, 50
cents; set of teeth from \$10 to \$15. By our
method of making teeth a graft is impossible.
Work guaranteed. Teeth extracted without pa-
specially. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p.
Sundays from 10 a. m. to 12 m.

1892.—ESTABLISHED—1872.
DR. L. W. WELLS, DENTIST, 59

NO DEATH! NO PAIN! NO G
No chloroform! Painless extraction by
Dental Electric Vibrator, at STEVENS'S D
Rooms, 18 and 19, 7 N Spring st

ROBERT A. TODD, D.D.S., DENTIST
rooms, 15 and 16, California Bank building
near Fort and Second sts.

Oculists and Aurists

F. P. HOY, M.D., OCULIST AND AURIST
1st, late with D. Rooe and Dr. Norton of
York. Treats the eye and ear exclusively.
hours, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., 2 to 5 p.m. 4th N. Spring
St. N. Y. City.

D. R. V. W. MURPHY, OCULIST
Aurist, 107 E. Spring st., Hollabeck block
Angler. Office hours, 9 a m. to 12 m., and 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

D. R. A. F. DARLING, OCULIST
Aurist. Office hours, 9 a m. to 4 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.
McDonald block, 33 Main st

Searchers of Title.

CHASE & FORRESTER, SUCCESSORS
to Galloway & Chase. Examiners of Titles
and Abstracts of Conveyances.

Dressmaking.

MRS. R. C. HUTCHINSON HAS
moved her dress-making parlors to 110
avenue first-class work and moderate charges;
fave given.

MRS. W. H. POTTS HAS REMOVED
to 228 S. Spring. Suits from \$3 and d

MISS M. E. BAILEY, DRESSMAKER.
Late of New York, may be found at
and "H. Howe" block, 133 1/2 W. First-st.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE TO LADIES - LADIES
straw, chip, beaver or felt hats made of
any shape desired at Mrs. Muckridge's,
Third-st., between Spring and Main.

Legal.

1

11

Boots and Shoes

1. C. HARRISON & CO.

100

1811

1. C. HARRISON & CO.

100

1811

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

This morning at 9:45 o'clock, before high mass, there will be a violin concert at the Cathedral.

Dibble, Caldwell & Co., will continue the business of J. F. Davis & Son's carriage repository on Los Angeles street.

M. S. Tyler and family are at home to their friends at Barnard park, corner of Grand and Washington streets.

Bill English, the chairman of the State Central Democratic Committee, spent all day yesterday in driving about Los Angeles.

The Spiritualists of Los Angeles will meet today in Odd Fellows Hall, No. 10 North Spring street, W. J. Colville will lecture.

Hentz & Jeffers, the Pasadena plumbers, who made an assignment about two weeks ago, have settled up their difficulties, and will open up their establishment tomorrow.

F. A. McNeal will plead on Monday to three indictments presented by the Grand Jury, charging him with having kept dead carcasses on his premises thus endangering the public health.

Owing to the indications of a rush for seats at Dickens's readings, reserved seats have been found necessary. Tickets can be secured after 10 o'clock on Monday at Brown's music store.

A reader writes for information about the wonderful fence-making machine mentioned in The Times a day or two since. Perhaps the inventor can furnish the information by advertising.

The city is being overrun with burglars at the present time. The officers have been busy engaged in watching the common law breakers, and have not had time to keep up with the thieves.

William Barford, who was allowed to withdraw his plea of not guilty to an assault with a deadly weapon and plead to a simple assault, was yesterday fined \$10 by Judge Cheney, which was paid.

Bench warrants were yesterday issued for Lincoln Sherard, J. C. Hickey and John Erhart. They failed to appear yesterday for arraignment in Department No. 1, the bail in each case being fixed at \$1000.

Col. Sanford, the talented lecturer and traveler, closed his course last evening. The Colonel is one of the brightest lecturers who ever visited Los Angeles, and should have been received by larger audiences.

A man fell in a fit in front of McGinnis's saloon on Main street yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock. He was picked up and walked around a few minutes, when he recovered and went his way. He did not give his name, or thank the man who picked him up.

The young people's meeting of the First Baptist Church, corner of Fort and Sixth streets, closed every Sunday evening promptly at 6:30 o'clock. The subject tonight is, "I Will Not Let Thee Go Except Thou Bless Me." The young people are especially invited to attend.

Tuttle, the man arrested by Police Officer Mackel Friday afternoon for obstructing the streets, about which such a fuss was raised, yesterday swore out a warrant against Mackel, charging him with battery. The case will come before Justice Austin Monday or Tuesday. Tuttle's case comes up before Justice Austin Tuesday morning.

The following marriage licenses have been issued from the County Clerk's office: Jacob H. Wagner (28) and Mary Effinger (24), both natives of Germany and residents of this city; John Firkin (45), New York, and Lovina Wells (37), Missouri, residents of Pasadena; Alfred J. Biles (22), New York, and Eleanor A. Parks (22), England, residents of this city.

The Santa Fe Railway Company have taken the entire fourth flat and one of the ground-floor stores in the Phillips block. The company intend having their town office, auditor's office and private vaults built of concrete. This will be the headquarters of the company, and will be a very desirable and ideal situation for the transaction of their business.

The paper-hangers and decorators of this city held a meeting at Caledonia Hall last evening, and procured a large number of new members. They are confident that they can establish a successful organization. They will meet again next Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Louvre Hall, corner of First and Main streets. All workers in this craft are invited to attend.

B. M. Lelong, secretary of the State Board of Horticulture, is in receipt of a letter from A. Scott, State Horticultural Commissioner, in which he states that the San José scale at Los Angeles, which for a time created sad havoc among the fruit-raisers, has entirely disappeared. A close examination of the fruit trees revealed the fact that the scales were destroyed by minute parasites.

The next rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society will be held on Friday evening, May 12th, at Bancroft's Music Hall, 218 South Main street, in the Panora block, where the society has arranged for permanent quarters. The regular rehearsals have been hitherto held on Tuesday night, and this change is made at the request of the majority of the members and will no doubt prove of benefit in increasing largely the attendance.

Dr. Clinton Fisher, late of Illinois, was among the callers at the Times office yesterday. The Doctor, after looking over the cities of the coast with the view of selecting a place for his future home, has decided that Los Angeles combines more favorable conditions and offers more advantages than any other place on the coast, and having concluded to settle among us, has opened an office. The Doctor's large and varied experience and his reputation in the East will highly recommend him to the citizens of Los Angeles.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success. Nothing denotes the advance of Los Angeles to metropolitan greatness more than the large and costly stocks of goods carried by our leading merchants.

This is notably true in the piano and organ trade here, and in a recent visit to the warehouses of the well known dealers, Messrs. Powell, Haskell & Co., at Day's old stand, No. 11 North Spring street, we were astonished at the extensive variety of instruments carried by the firm, embracing the products of nearly all the leading manufacturers in every form and style of workmanship. Among the more famous names to be seen on the instruments displayed are those of Decker Bros., Sohmer & Co., A. B. Chase, Everett, J. C. Fischer, and Kimball. Such a line as this is generally divided among two or three firms in the large cities of the East, but their extensive trade is able to do justice to them all, and give the great advantage to purchasers of comparing the merits of a great number and a chance to select the best—47 pianos, including 5 grands and 18 organs, being counted on the floor of their salesroom at one time, and they carry a stock of 125 pianos and 50 organs all together, which includes their branch store at San Bernardino, and instruments on trial in private houses and their own warehouse just built in the rear of their store.

Since the recent enlargement of their store, Messrs. Powell, Haskell & Co. claim to have the largest single room devoted to the music business on the Pacific Coast, with one exception in San Francisco, and what is one more in the Northern California Belt to have done the largest retail business of any piano house on the Pacific Coast, not excepting San Francisco.

The members of this firm, except the financial manager, are all musicians, and one of them of more than local fame. These gentlemen have made of the piano a life-long study, and there is certainly no firm in this country possessed of a more extensive or more practical knowledge of the instrument and the trade. The general public may feel safe in trusting to the merits of anything recommended and guaranteed by them. With every piano a five-years' guarantee is given. During all the experience of this firm in business they have been on the lookout for a good reliable piano at a low price to supply the popular demand from the masses for an instrument that would give satisfaction and not cost too much, and they have at last succeeded in making arrangements for such a piano with one of the leading manufacturers of the East, and have just received a sample piano, which is on exhibition at their store. The price has been placed within the reach of all, at \$250.

Undelivered Telegrams

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office, 6 Court street, for Mary A. Wharton, J. M. Hall, C. H. Meyer, Gilbert Parker, Archibald McNaughton, Ernest Boetcher, F. S. Rich.

GAMBLING.

Preparing for the Democratic Convention This Week.

The gamblers are going ahead with their plans, and are apparently making all preparations for an extensive and lucrative business, just the same as if they had regular licenses in their pockets to carry on their peculiar industry. Instead of half a dozen cast-iron resolutions of the Board of Police Commissioners, demanding that they be closed, and the promise of the Chief of Police that he would see that the instructions of the board were carried out, to say nothing of the State law, which declares that gambling is a crime. The three games which have been running openly all the past week have done remarkably well, as they have been full all the time and in order of their pro rata of the \$3000 which is paid in monthly has found its way into the city treasury. The Brunswick also started up as faro game yesterday afternoon in order to get everything in readiness for the boom the coming week, and as no objection was made by the police authorities, it is fair to assume that it will continue. Thus it will be seen that there is no apparent fear on the part of the festive sports. Just why the Chief of Police does not pull the game, or even go through the transparent farce of a "blind raid," is in one of those things no fellow can find out. The Police Commission will, however, probably take some further action at the meeting Wednesday, and may discover some plan by which the games can be closed.

The "bunco" men still ornament the street corners, and although they are known to every police officer and detective on the force, they are never molested. In fact, there appears to be a general suspension of action against all this class of citizens. A gentleman who recently arrived from Kansas remarked to a Times reporter yesterday that he had seen at least a dozen confidence men and toughs in Los Angeles that had been forced to leave that place, and that they appeared to be doing well. It is possible that something may be done after the rush growing out of the convention is over, but the outlook is not encouraging.

MORE ads. wants, for rent and for sale in THE TIMES than in any other paper in this city.

The New United States Hotel, Los Angeles, the most central location of any hotel in the city, but one block from postoffice and theatre; 150 elegantly furnished rooms; rates \$2.50 to \$4 per day.

Private school and kindergarten, formerly held in Park Congregational Church, will be opened Monday, May 14th, by Mrs. Stewart. 14

To Let.

To Let—Houses.

TO LET—SIX ROOMS AND BATH. Main, near Seventh st., \$5.00 per month and bath, cottage near Temple, \$6.00 per month and bath, near 10th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 11th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 12th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 13th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 14th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 15th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 16th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 17th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 18th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 19th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 20th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 21st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 22nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 23rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 24th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 25th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 26th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 27th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 28th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 29th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 30th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 31st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 32nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 33rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 34th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 35th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 36th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 37th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 38th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 39th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 40th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 41st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 42nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 43rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 44th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 45th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 46th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 47th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 48th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 49th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 50th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 51st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 52nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 53rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 54th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 55th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 56th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 57th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 58th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 59th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 60th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 61st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 62nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 63rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 64th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 65th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 66th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 67th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 68th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 69th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 70th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 71st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 72nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 73rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 74th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 75th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 76th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 77th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 78th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 79th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 80th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 81st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 82nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 83rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 84th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 85th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 86th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 87th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 88th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 89th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 90th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 91st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 92nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 93rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 94th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 95th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 96th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 97th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 98th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 99th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 100th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 101st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 102nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 103rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 104th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 105th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 106th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 107th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 108th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 109th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 110th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 111th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 112th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 113th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 114th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 115th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 116th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 117th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 118th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 119th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 120th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 121st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 122nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 123rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 124th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 125th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 126th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 127th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 128th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 129th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 130th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 131st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 132nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 133rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 134th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 135th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 136th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 137th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 138th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 139th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 140th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 141st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 142nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 143rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 144th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 145th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 146th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 147th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 148th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 149th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 150th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 151st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 152nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 153rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 154th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 155th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 156th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 157th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 158th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 159th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 160th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 161st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 162nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 163rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 164th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 165th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 166th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 167th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 168th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 169th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 170th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 171st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 172nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 173rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 174th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 175th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 176th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 177th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 178th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 179th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 180th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 181st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 182nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 183rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 184th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 185th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 186th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 187th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 188th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 189th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 190th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 191st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 192nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 193rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 194th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 195th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 196th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 197th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 198th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 199th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 200th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 201st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 202nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 203rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 204th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 205th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 206th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 207th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 208th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 209th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 210th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 211th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 212th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 213th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 214th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 215th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 216th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 217th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 218th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 219th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 220th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 221st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 222nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 223rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 224th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 225th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 226th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 227th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 228th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 229th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 230th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 231st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 232nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 233rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 234th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 235th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 236th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 237th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 238th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 239th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 240th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 241st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 242nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 243rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 244th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 245th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 246th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 247th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 248th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 249th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 250th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 251st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 252nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 253rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 254th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 255th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 256th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 257th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 258th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 259th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 260th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 261st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 262nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 263rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 264th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 265th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 266th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 267th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 268th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 269th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 270th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 271st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 272nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 273rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 274th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 275th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 276th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 277th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 278th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 279th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 280th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 281st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 282nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 283rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 284th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 285th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 286th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 287th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 288th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 289th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 290th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 291st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 292nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 293rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 294th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 295th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 296th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 297th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 298th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 299th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 300th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 301st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 302nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 303rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 304th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 305th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 306th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 307th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 308th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 309th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 310th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 311th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 312th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 313th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 314th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 315th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 316th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 317th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 318th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 319th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 320th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 321st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 322nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 323rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 324th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 325th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 326th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 327th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 328th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 329th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 330th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 331st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 332nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 333rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 334th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 335th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 336th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 337th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 338th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 339th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 340th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 341st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 342nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 343rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 344th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 345th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 346th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 347th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 348th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 349th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 350th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 351st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 352nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 353rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 354th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 355th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 356th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 357th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 358th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 359th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 360th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 361st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 362nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 363rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 364th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 365th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 366th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 367th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 368th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 369th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 370th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 371st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 372nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 373rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 374th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 375th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 376th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 377th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 378th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 379th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 380th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 381st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 382nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 383rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 384th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 385th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 386th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 387th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 388th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 389th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 390th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 391st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 392nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 393rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 394th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 395th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 396th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 397th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 398th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 399th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 400th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 401st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 402nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 403rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 404th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 405th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 406th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 407th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 408th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 409th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 410th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 411th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 412th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 413th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 414th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 415th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 416th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 417th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 418th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 419th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 420th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 421st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 422nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 423rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 424th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 425th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 426th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 427th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 428th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 429th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 430th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 431st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 432nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 433rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 434th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 435th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 436th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 437th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 438th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 439th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 440th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 441st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 442nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 443rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 444th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 445th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 446th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 447th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 448th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 449th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 450th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 451st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 452nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 453rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 454th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 455th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 456th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 457th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 458th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 459th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 460th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 461st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 462nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 463rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 464th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 465th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 466th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 467th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 468th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 469th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 470th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 471st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 472nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 473rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 474th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 475th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 476th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 477th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 478th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 479th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 480th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 481st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 482nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 483rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 484th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 485th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 486th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 487th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 488th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 489th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 490th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 491st st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 492nd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 493rd st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 494th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 495th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 496th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 497th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 498th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 499th st., \$6.00 per month and bath, near 50



SEVENTH YEAR. VOL. XIII. NO. 161.

LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1888.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE: Single Copies 5 Cents. By the Week 3 Cents.

THE WASTES

OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DESCRIBED AND DEPICTED.

The Country Cannot Live by Speculation Alone—The Soil the Only True Source of Wealth—Too Many Non-producers—Sound Words of Warning.

Contributed to The Times.

The wastes to be spoken of herein are other than the alkali beds, sand hills, sandy plains and barren mountains. Either from prejudice, interest, ignorance or a perturbed imagination, numerous persons flippant with the pen have of late endeavored to convince themselves and the country at large that this section is little better than a veritable desert, and is especially uninviting to immigration. There are mountains, it is true, too lofty and barren to be of much value other than for scenic attractions; there are a few foothills and sandy spots which will not produce until vegetable mold is more largely supplied and water is carried to them in quantities sufficient for irrigation, and there are small patches in which there is too much alkali and on which there is little or no vegetation, not because of the poverty of the soil, but in consequence of an excess of a particular element. The mountain ranges furnish more or less pasturage, and in their valleys and pockets considerable value is produced. Sand hills and plains and alkali beds constitute no considerable part of the area of Southern California. Time and a little labor will cause them all to disappear, especially the alkali spots, which are removed by continued cultivation and drainage.

Whatever Nature has made an unchangeable waste must remain so. Man is only responsible for what is within his power to accomplish. There are real wastes in Southern California, which can and should be avoided, and must be avoided in the future, if the country is to enjoy its just measure of prosperity. It has been a natural and proper practice in countries being colonized, as this now is, to do those things first which are most feasible, and which will bring the promptest and best return. The mischievous error is in the effort to people the country without any reasonable endeavor to develop its productiveness. In localities of considerable area the productions are far below those where the population was not a tenth as much as at the present time.

Within a radius of 50 or 60 miles of Los Angeles, except in the direction of the ocean, there are four or five million acres of land which may be brought under cultivation and which is capable of producing per acre, on an average over and above the cost of labor, enough to pay the interest on \$500 at 5 per cent. When such economy is practiced in the conveyance of water for irrigation as will avoid seepage and evaporation, it is practicable to bring the entire area of valleys, plains and mesas into successful and profitable cultivation. This great area does not now yield a tenth part of its value of what it is capable of producing. The abstract this is a waste, because the present population might have caused it to produce a great deal more than it has. People are only blameable for what they should, but do not, accomplish, from failure to put forth the proper efforts. The greatest want of Southern California is more population, and the greatest fault has been that the development of the country in the matter of productiveness has been grievously neglected, not that there has not been energy and ability, but because these qualities have been misdirected.

For a time immigration came upon the country like an avalanche, but it has been seriously checked by the practices and methods that should not have been adopted. The energies of the people were expended in the effort to sell real estate, especially town lots. The excitement and rush was almost equal to the manifestations 40 years ago, after the discovery of the placer gold fields in the northern part of the State, and of those which occurred on the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania. Town sites have been laid out and platted without rhyme or reason, and in the aggregate considerable tracts of land have been taken out of cultivation for the purpose of building cities and towns, and on them have been wasted time and money which should have been devoted to some proper use. It is true that large numbers of lots have been sold in farming towns and speculators have made money, as they call it, but nothing has been done to develop resources, and the dupes of such speculation have gone away cursing the country and are doing what they can to prevent others from coming. Every act is followed by its logical consequences, hence the result is that development has been retarded and it is difficult to find investors in meritorious properties. So long as such a practice exists it is a continuing waste of the country's good name and of that prosperity which is due to it from its natural fertility and wide range of valuable productions.

And in this rage of speculation the operators have presumed on the gullibility of visitors, tourists and emigrants, and have played their role not only with confidence but with audacity. They have expended their money profusely in printing handbills, posters, and for all manner of advertisements, for bands of music and for the use of vehicles and horses caparisoned with flaming showbills, much after the manner of advertising a cheap circus. If all these efforts and this waste of money had been applied in getting water upon cultivatable lands, in planting fruit trees, in raising early vegetables for eastern markets, and in making useful improvements generally, there would not have been grounds for the many disparaging statements that have been made concerning the country, and its properties would have had a greater intrinsic value in the market.

It is a waste for a country to have an unnecessary number of persons pursuing any avocation, especially one that is non-productive of what is necessary to support a people. There have been too many speculators and real-estate agents. The country would be immensely better off if it could exchange speculators for farmers, even if it had to pay liberal boot money. Speculation here has been hardly legitimate, as it has degenerated into a species of gambling like the dealing in grain in Chicago, and stocks and bonds in Wall street. Lands held in such way are as much of an incubus upon prosperity as were those which

in England two centuries ago were held in another. No country can prosper where the people are heavily for their lands, and where they expect to get out of debt and make money by advancing prices, instead of making the lands produce. The methods which have been largely in vogue are copied from the story of two Yankees who shut themselves in a room and traded jack-knives until both got rich, though they had no more knives at the end than at the beginning, but the knives had acquired an immense value during the transactions. These foolish practices have borne fruit. To see at every turn placards "For sale! For sale!" in tedious lists leads one to believe the country is fast going to the dogs, and the sooner he gets away the better. What a vast amount of muscle and brain has been injuriously expended, so far as the country's welfare is concerned, in pushing enterprises without merit, and in a ruinous manner even if merit might have been developed, when if employed in developments that would have yielded a revenue there would have been no embarrassments, and no reaction from legitimate prices, and meritorious properties would now be in demand, instead of a drug in the market.

It ought not to be expected that all the lands in Southern California should be under cultivation. There are not people enough here, and means of transportation between this section and other parts of the Nation have not been adequate for a short time. But while there is an immense area of idle lands there are a good many idle men in all the cities and towns who are complaining that they cannot get work, and yet the land everywhere is beckoning them to tillage and guaranteeing rich remuneration for their labors. All the products of this country are in demand at all times in almost every part of the Nation. The spirit of speculation has been a pall upon the prosperity of Southern California. Orchards and vineyards, which formerly afforded something at least of revenue, are permitted to grow up to grass and weeds and to wither and die for want of cultivation and care. The people of beautiful Pasadena, where there are numerous acres of fertile land utterly unproductive for want of tillage, are bringing their potatoes from other localities, when there are idle lands and idle men enough to insure not only what is necessary for domestic consumption, but quantities for supplying eastern markets. The water here is pure, the feed for animals is nutritious, and animals of the bovine species are especially healthy, yet the dairy men find a market here for their butter. Only a small portion of dairy products consumed here is produced at home. The subject in detail and specifications might be extended to embrace a long list of commodities of domestic consumption which should be, but are not, produced here.

But this is not the worst of it. While it is hard to see how it is not a waste of effort to develop the productiveness of a country, it is immeasurably worse to let crops go to waste after they have been raised. Tons upon tons of grapes decay for want of facilities or efforts to convert them into raisins or wine, and peaches, berries, apricots and pears in immense quantities are permitted to rot where they grow for want of drying, crystallizing or evaporating facilities. It may be that bands of music, gorgeous posters and glowing pen descriptions may make up for all this waste and maintain high prices, but, if so the best evidence will be furnished that the American people are deteriorating in common sense, or their heads have been turned by the idea of making something out of nothing. On no such basis can prices be maintained, even such as would be meritorious and just under different conditions. If existing values are not reduced in the early future it will be because the country produces, in large part at least, what is locally consumed. It can never be wealthy unless it makes enough to pay expenses, and it will grow rich only if the margins are on the side of income as against expenditures. There need not necessarily be a retrogression in values, and should a downward tendency occur, it can be arrested by vigorously and unitedly pushing productiveness, for it does not take long to produce a crop, in fact, the work may continue to go on, and the surplus productions can be readily and easily converted into money at any season of the year. Everything may be said to be staple in this country, so far as the earth yields, with the aid of man's labor. The rich boom that has been experienced will operate as a boomerang, unless more is done to demonstrate the intrinsic value of the lands. Competitors of Southern California are not formidable, for there are few who can carry on a contest in the markets of the east on anything like terms of equality, and hence the people here need not fear that they will raise too much. Their advantages will always enable them to control the markets of the whole country for their special products, and they can never produce enough to wholly supply them. It is high time that thought and action should be directed to the creation of resources to meet the demands of living. But a small portion of the people have adequate incomes from the East or other sections of the Nation. Profits from the advancing price of real estate and money from elsewhere to pay their wants and to invest in little speculation made many of them rich. In those days, too, there were no markets for many things now in demand. This abundance and inability to dispose of products made the people neglectful and wasteful. It is time that economy was practiced, not only in saving, but in utilizing every foot of cultivatable land. In towns where men have lots that will bear a greater or less number of fruit trees, it is greatly important that this resource should be husbanded. If the lots yield \$100, \$50, \$25, or even but \$10, the aggregate amounts to a considerable sum, and goes a great way in making up what must necessarily be expended in living.

There is in California a general opposition to Chinese immigration, and a desire to get rid of those who are now here. The opposition is not so much that they are followers of Confucius, for he was a good moral teacher, nor is it altogether that they are obstinate and obdurate in their creed and habits, and are an indigestible element in this

country, but it is largely because they are content to live cheaply and therefore to work cheaply; that they spend little here and send the bulk of their earnings to the Celestial Kingdom, which is no inconsiderable depletion of the country's resources. It may be wise to provide somebody to take their places, especially as gardeners, before they are sent away. Without somebody to take their places, Los Angeles would have to do without potatoes and cabbages, etc. It would be extremely advantageous if American citizens should make the profits from gardening, not only to supply local consumption, but to ship to countries where vegetables cannot be raised at any season, as they can be in Southern California. Americans seem to take little or no interest in such enterprises. There is plenty of room for them, and apparently plenty of men out of employment in Los Angeles.

Protection to fruit-growing by tariff laws is of little value to this section unless more is produced, and all is preserved and husbanded. Southern California must of necessity obtain many necessities away from home, such as lumber, coal, groceries, etc., and the people must have some way of paying for them. It is quite apparent where the money must and can come from. It is from the soil, and the labor of the people in cultivating it. The preservation of values, the future prosperity of the country depend upon the attention paid to the cultivation of the soil, and in saving and utilizing the results, upon combined and energetic efforts to demonstrate the merits by promoting the productiveness of the country. Every other course is a waste of all the time and money expended upon it.

LIONEL A. SHELTON.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Secretary Balfour used to be known in school and at college as Clara Balfour.

Pope Leo has a civil list of \$3,000,000, but his expenses are so large that his household has to practice petty economies.

John Ruskin is again reported to have gone mad. He spends much of his time in the streets, and occasionally imagines himself an elephant.

Mrs. Dr. Schleimann won the love of her husband when she was a girl of 18. She talked Greek to him, and he replied with passages from Ovid.

Mrs. Georgia A. Peck is the managing editor of the Boston Commonwealth, and the only woman in New England holding such a position.

William Tilden, a nephew of Samuel J. Tilden, is confined in a cell in the alcoholic ward of Bellevue Hospital. He is a victim of alcoholism, and is quite violent.

Chaney M. Depew will sail away to Europe on his regular midsummer trip about July 5th. "He still thinks Blaine would be by all odds the best man for the Republicans to nominate."

Queen Victoria has invited the King and Queen of Italy to visit Windsor Castle in June, and they have accepted the invitation provided the situation of affairs at the time will permit.

Coroline Herschel, the discoverer of eight comets, and the accomplished partner of her brother's astronomical labors, never could remember the multiplication table, and always had to carry a copy of it with her.

The Princess of Wales on two recent occasions has given an example in good manners to late comers at concerts. She was late on these occasions, and insisted upon standing in the corridor until the overture was finished.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Boston has an annual income of \$50,000 and spends every cent of it in charity. Her entire time is devoted to relieving distress, and she has been known to be without a penny at the end of the year.

Dr. Mary Walker received her increase pension not a moment too soon. Since the Woman's Congress repelled her advances she has become so emphatic in her gestures that she has ruptured at least a dozen pairs of suspenders.

The Rev. Ebenezer Fitch resigned the presidency of Williams College in 1815. A few days ago President Carter of that institution received a letter addressed to "President" Fitch. No one will be surprised to learn that the letter was from Philadelphia.

Susan B. Anthony declares that the reason she never married was because she didn't want to be any man's relic. "No man," she proudly claims, "shall put me as a relic on a gravestone." Evidently she never considered the possibility of the other party outlasting her.

Mr. Edwin Cowles, editor of the Cleveland Leader, has left Bourne-mouth, England, by direction of his English physician, for a change of climate, and is sojourning at Nice, in the south of France. He is in better health than at any time since he was taken sick in October. He will return to this country about the 1st of July.

BURGLARIOUS LEGISLATORS.

If one of the most sensational stories of crooked legislation in Albany is true, two conspicuous men in New York must be tremendously relieved by Jacob Sharp's death, for the story is that they broke into his bedroom while he was asleep in the Morton House, and stole from him the bride that they wanted, but could not get him to give them. It was after the successful fight for the General Surface Railroad Bill, and both these men were connected with the Senate and in Sharp's interest. At the critical moment they raised their prices, and the understanding is that Sharp said he would pay it, but after the bill was passed he only paid what he had first agreed to. He came to New York that night, and so did the two politicians, and toward morning they broke into his room and took several thousand dollars out of his pocket. The story goes that they saw that he would not dare to do anything about it, and the story ends that he did not do anything about it.

CIVILIZING GERONIMO'S BAND.

Maj. Sinclair, who is in charge of the Mt. Vernon barracks, Ala., has in his care 250 Apache prisoners who belonged to Geronimo's band. Under Sinclair's management they are becoming partially civilized. They have learned the use of brooms and wash-tubs, and a few of the more progressive squaws even iron their clothing.

A VENERABLE FAIRY.

Mlle. Ferry, a French ballet dancer, recently celebrated her 90th birthday. She is still in the front row. The managers of the "spectacle" have promised her a benefit if she lives to be 100.

UNDER FIRE.

THE CHANCES OF BEING HIT IN BATTLE.

A Study of Regimental Losses in the Civil War—Some Authentic and Interesting Comparisons—Col. John Mansfield's Second Wisconsin Infantry.

[From the Century for May.]

If a man enlist in time of war, what are the chances of his being killed? When a new regiment leaves for the front, how many of its men will probably lose their lives by violent deaths? What are the battle losses of regiments in active service—not in wounded and captured, but in killed and died of wounds? A very good answer to these or similar inquiries is found in the records of the northern troops in the war of 1861-'65. It was a war so great, so long and desperate, it employed so many men, that these records furnish of themselves a fair reply.

A soldier of the late civil war is often questioned as to how many men his regiment lost. His answer is always something like this: "We left our barracks 1000 strong; when we returned there were only 85 left." Few people have the hardihood to dispute the old veteran, who testifies fortifies all of his assertions by the argument that he was there and ought to know. So the story of the 1000 who went and the 85 who returned is accepted with a ready reply. Now this peculiar form of statement as made by the old soldier is apt to be correct, so far as it goes, but the inferences are invariably wrong. So few are aware of the many causes which deplete a regiment, that these missing men are generally thought of as dead. A better way for the veteran to answer the question would be to state that in round numbers his regiment lost 100 men killed; that 200 died of disease; that 400 were discharged for sickness or wounds; that 100 deserted; that 100 were absent in hospital or on furlough; and so only 100 remained as present at the muster-out. Of course there are many regiments whose brilliant records would require a different statement, but as regards three-fourths of the troops in the late war it would fairly approximate the truth. Of the 2000 regiments or more in the Union army, there were 45 (not including heavy artillery organizations) only in which the number of killed and mortally wounded exceeded 200 men. Such statements must not be regarded as derogatory nor belittling; for the simple facts are such as need no exaggeration, and the truth only need to be told to furnish records unrivaled in military history.

As regards the number killed in regiments, the prevailing ideas are indefinite or incorrect, seldom approaching the truth. Nor are these errors confined to civilians alone; they are prevalent among the officers and men who bear the names of the dead. The truth only need to be told to furnish records unrivaled in military history. As regards the number killed in regiments, the prevailing ideas are indefinite or incorrect, seldom approaching the truth. Nor are these errors confined to civilians alone; they are prevalent among the officers and men who bear the names of the dead. The truth only need to be told to furnish records unrivaled in military history.

The next largest number of killed is found in the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, whose muster-out rolls, on file in the Adjutant-General's office at Albany, show, upon a careful examination of each name, the casualties upon which the following summary is based: EIGHTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY. Gibbon's Division, Second Corps.

(1) Col. Peter A. Porter (killed).
(2) Col. William W. Bates (killed).
(3) Col. James M. Willett.
(4) Col. Joel B. Baker.

Lost, or died of wounds, 19 342 361
Died of diseases, accidents, etc., 4 298 302
255 enrolled; 361 killed—14 per cent.

Battles. Killed.
Spotsylvania, Va., June 30, 1862, 10
North Anna, Va., June 26, 1862, 207
Cold Harbor, Va., June 30, 1862, 207
Petersburg (assault), June 18, 1862, 42
Jerusalem Road, Va., June 26, 1862, 34
Siege of Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1862, 16
Ream's Station, Va., June 26, 1862, 26
Deep Bottom, Va., June 26, 1862, 4
Boydton Road, Va., June 26, 1862, 13
Hatcher's Run, Va., June 26, 1862, 2
White Oak Road, Va., June 26, 1862, 2
Pickett, February 8, 1865, 1
Confederate prison-guard, 3

There is fortunately, however, one reliable source of information as to the number of men in a regiment who were killed in action, and that is the regimental muster-out rolls. Every regiment before disbanding was required to hand in company rolls, made out in triplicate, bearing the names of all the men, and every one of them was to be put in print, while the others are on file in the various offices of the States' Adjutant-General. In some of the States there are a few rolls missing, but the duplicates are on file in the War Department at Washington. The remark has been made concerning muster-out rolls that they are not always accurate. This was true to a certain extent at the close of the war, but for 20 years a clerical force has been busy in correcting and perfecting them. Certainly but few errors can remain as regards the killed, for the pension claims soon called attention to nearly all such omissions. Hence these rolls, together with certain other sources of information, furnish a reliable source for ascertaining the relative losses of every regiment and battery in the northern army.

The maximum losses possess the greatest interest, and so invite attention first. The greatest loss in battle of any one regiment in the late war fell to the lot of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, in which 423 were killed or died of wounds out of 2202 men enrolled. Just here it is necessary to state that, while an infantry regiment consists of 1000 men, with 80 line officers, the heavy artillery organization has 1800 men with 60 line officers, there being 12 companies of 150 each, with a captain and four lieutenants to each company. The 2202 men mentioned here as enrolled indicates that about 400 recruits were received during its term of service. The heavy artillery regiments saw no active service while on duty in that line. They left their fortifications near Washington and took the field in 1864, being armed with rifles, drilled and maneuvered the same as infantry, the only difference being in their larger organization. By carefully counting and classifying each name on the rolls of

the First Maine Heavy Artillery the following abstract is obtained:

FIRST MAINE HEAVY ARTILLERY.
Birney's Division, Second Corps.
(1) Col. Daniel Chapin (killed).
(2) Col. Russell B. Shepherd, Brevet Brigadier-General.

LOSSES. Off. En. To-
cers. Men. tal.
Killed, or died of wounds, 23 400 423
Died of diseases, accidents, etc., 2 258 260
2202 enrolled; 423 killed—19.3 per cent.

Battles. Killed.
Spotsylvania, Va., June 30, 1862, 147
North Anna, Va., June 26, 1862, 13
Totopotomoy, Va., June 18, 1862, 13
Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1862, 120
Jerusalem Road, Va., June 26, 1862, 5
Siege of Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1862, 10
Deep Bottom, Va., June 26, 1862, 3
Eldon Railroad, Va., October 2d, 1862, 2
Boydton Road, Va., June 26, 1862, 10
Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25th, 1863, 6
Sailor's Creek, Va., March 25th, 1863, 5
Pickett duty, 2
Place unknown, 2

Total of killed and died of wounds, 423
Total of killed and wounded, 1283

In their assault on Petersburg, June 18, 1864, they lost 604 killed and wounded in less than 20 minutes, out of about 900 engaged. [Note.—Maine reports, 1860. The War Department's figures are 90 killed, 450 wounded (including mortally wounded) and 31 missing; total, 571.] This regiment sustained not only the greatest numerical loss, but its percentage of killed as based upon its enrollment is also among the highest. This matter of percentage is an important factor in the subject of regimental loss, especially so as claims to gallantry are to be very apt to be based upon the size of the casualty list. In many regiments the losses are apparently small, when an examination of their enrollment shows that their loss was really heavy in proportion to their numbers. The First Maine Heavy Artillery is remarkable for holding a high place in the list, whether tabulated as to loss by percentage or loss numerically. Although this organization enlisted in 1862, it saw no fighting until May, 1864, all of its losses in action occurring during a period of less than a year. This is noteworthy, as forming a proper basis for comparison with regimental losses in certain foreign wars—the late Franco-Prussian war, for instance, in which the duration of the fighting was about the same. The total enrollment of this regiment was larger than the number just stated, but the excess was caused by accessions in June, 1865, after the war had ended, the additions consisting of men with unexpired terms of enlistment, transferred from disbanded regiments. The actual number belonging to the First Maine Heavy Artillery during the war was as given in the preceding figures.

The next largest number of killed is found in the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, whose muster-out rolls, on file in the Adjutant-General's office at Albany, show, upon a careful examination of each name, the casualties upon which the following summary is based: EIGHTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY. Gibbon's Division, Second Corps.

(1) Col. Peter A. Porter (killed).
(2) Col. William W. Bates (killed).
(3) Col. James M. Willett.
(4) Col. Joel B. Baker.

Lost, or died of wounds, 19 342 361
Died of diseases, accidents, etc., 4 298 302
255 enrolled; 361 killed—14 per cent.

Battles. Killed.
Spotsylvania, Va., June 30, 1862, 10
North Anna, Va., June 26, 1862, 207
Cold Harbor, Va., June 30, 1862, 207
Petersburg (assault), June 18, 1862, 42
Jerusalem Road, Va., June 26, 1862, 34
Siege of Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1862, 16
Ream's Station, Va., June 26, 1862, 26
Deep Bottom, Va., June 26, 1862, 4
Boydton Road, Va., June 26, 1862, 13
Hatcher's Run, Va., June 26, 1862, 2
White Oak Road, Va., June 26, 1862, 2
Pickett, February 8, 1865, 1
Confederate prison-guard, 3

There is fortunately, however, one reliable source of information as to the number of men in a regiment who were killed in action, and that is the regimental muster-out rolls. Every regiment before disbanding was required to hand in company rolls, made out in triplicate, bearing the names of all the men, and every one of them was to be put in print, while the others are on file in the various offices of the States' Adjutant-General. In some of the States there are a few rolls missing, but the duplicates are on file in the War Department at Washington. The remark has been made concerning muster-out rolls that they are not always accurate. This was true to a certain extent at the close of the war, but for 20 years a clerical force has been busy in correcting and perfecting them. Certainly but few errors can remain as regards the killed, for the pension claims soon called attention to nearly all such omissions. Hence these rolls, together with certain other sources of information, furnish a reliable source for ascertaining the relative losses of every regiment and battery in the northern army.

The maximum losses possess the greatest interest, and so invite attention first. The greatest loss in battle of any one regiment in the late war fell to the lot of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, in which 423 were killed or died of wounds out of 2202 men enrolled. Just here it is necessary to state that, while an infantry regiment consists of 1000 men, with 80 line officers, the heavy artillery organization has 1800 men with 60 line officers, there being 12 companies of 150 each, with a captain and four lieutenants to each company. The 2202 men mentioned here as enrolled indicates that about 400 recruits were received during its term of service. The heavy artillery regiments saw no active service while on duty in that line. They left their fortifications near Washington and took the field in 1864, being armed with rifles, drilled and maneuvered the same as infantry, the only difference being in their larger organization. By carefully counting and classifying each name on the rolls of

Total of killed and died of wounds, 295
Total of killed and wounded, 1051

With the killed are included a few who are recorded as "Wounded and missing in action"—men who never returned, were never heard from, were not borne on any of the Confederate prison lists, and were undoubtedly killed. They fell in some retreat, unobserved by any comrade, and, like wounded animals, crawled into some thicket to die; or else while sinking fast under their death hurt were removed by the enemy, only to die in some field, hospital, barn or tent, without leaving word or sign as to whom they were. They are now resting in some of the many thousand nameless graves in the battle-field cemeteries—graves with headstones bearing no other inscription than that shortest, and to soldiers the saddest, of all epitaphs, the one word, "Unknown."

The infantry regiment which stands second as to numerical loss is the

Eighty-third Pennsylvania. It went out with the usual 100 companies of 100 men which constituted an infantry command, but as its ranks became depleted it received recruits, until from first to last over 1800 men were carried on its rolls. With these, however, were included the non-combatants, the sick, wounded and absentees. The muster-out rolls of this gallant regiment furnish the names from which the following abstract is made:

EIGHTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.
Griffin's Division, Fifth Corps.
(1) Col. John W. McLane (killed).
(2) Col. Strong Vincent (killed), Brigadier-General.
(3) Col. O. S. Woodward, Brevet Brigadier-General.
(4) Chauncey P. Rogers.

LOSSES. Off. En. To-
cers. Men. tal.
Killed, or died of wounds, 11 271 282
Died of diseases, accidents, etc., 2 151 153
1808 enrolled; 283 killed—15.5 per cent.

Battles. Killed.
Hanover Court House, Va., June 3, 1862, 61
Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863, 50
Manassas, Va., August 26, 1862, 26
Chancellorsville, Va., May 1, 1863, 1
Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, 13
Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863, 13
Guerrillas, Va., Dec. 10, 1863, 1
Wilderness, Va., May 31, 1862, 20
Spotsylvania, Va., May 8, 1862, 57
Spotsylvania, Va., May 10, 1862, 2
North Anna, Va., June 26, 1862, 3
Bethesda Church, Va., June 26, 1862, 1
Siege of Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1862, 15
Peebles's Farm, Va., June 18, 1862, 10
Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25th, 1863, 1
White Oak Road, Va., June 26, 1862, 1
Gravelly Run, Va., June 26, 1862, 4

Total of killed and died of wounds, 283
Total of killed and wounded, 671

The Eighty-third was present at several engagements in addition to those mentioned, sustaining at each a loss in wounded; but it does not appear from their rolls that any of the wounded died of their injuries. This applies also to other regiments whose list of battles may be given here.

The following named commands also sustained remarkable losses during their terms of service. They were infantry organizations, and the loss mentioned represents those who were killed in action or died of wounds received there, the loss including both officers and men. This list embraces every regiment in the northern army whose loss in killed was 200 or more:

Regiment.	Cos.	Killed.*
5th New Hampshire.	First.	285
83d Pennsylvania.	First.	281
7th Wisconsin.	First.	281
4th Michigan.	Third.	263
20th Massachusetts.	Second.	260
69th New York.	Second.	259
28th Massachusetts.	Second.	250
16th Michigan.	Fifth.	247
16th Michigan.	Third.	245
10th Wisconsin.	First.	244
15th Massachusetts.	First.	241
15th New Jersey.	Sixth.	240
24 Wisconsin.	First.	238
40th New York.	Third.	238
10th Pennsylvania.	First.	236
11th Pennsylvania.	First.	236
45th New York.	Tenth.	236
45th Pennsylvania.	Ninth.	237
12th New York.	Sixth.	236
27th Michigan.	First.	235
24 Michigan.	Ninth.	225
100th Pennsylvania.	Ninth.	224
8th Michigan.	Ninth.	223
2d Vermont.	Second.	221
11th New York.	Second.	220
15th U. S.	Fourth.	218
9th Illinois.	Sixteenth.	217
23d Massachusetts.	Fifth.	216
5th Vermont.	Second.	216
148th Pennsylvania.	Second.	210
9th Massachusetts.	Fifth.	209
81st Pennsylvania.	Second.	208
7th Michigan.	Second.	208
55th Pennsylvania.	Tenth.	208
17th Maine.	Third.	207
3d Vermont.	Sixth.	206
145th Pennsylvania.	Second.	205
14th Connecticut.	Sixth.	205
36th Illinois.	Fourth.	204
6th Vermont.	Sixth.	203
49th Ohio.	Fourth.	202
51st New York.	Ninth.	201
24th Indiana.	Third.	201
57th Massachusetts.	Ninth.	201

whole army was 5 per cent., it must be borne in mind that the percentage was very unevenly divided among the various regiments, ranging from 20 per cent. down to nothing. In most of the commands the percentage of killed would naturally be the same as that of the whole army, but there were some in which the rate was necessarily large to offset that of those whose ranks sustained little or no loss. This increased percentage fell heavily on the Army of the Potomac, and on certain divisions in that army.

This subject of percentage is an interesting one, creating heroic records which might otherwise be overlooked, and adding fresh laurels when many would think the whole story had been told. There is something pathetic in the story of the Pennsylvania Reserves, when one studies the figures and thinks how thin were the ranks that furnished so many dead Pennsylvanians. The percentage list also shows plainly that the brunt of battle fell much heavier on some regiments than on others, and requires that such ones be known, so that the credit so justly due them may be fully acknowledged.

First of all, in this respect, stands the Second Wisconsin Infantry, it having lost the most men, in proportion to its numbers, of any regiment in the whole Union army. The military records of the State of Wisconsin furnish the information from which the following statement of their loss is made:

SECOND WISCONSIN INFANTRY.
Wardsworth's Division, First Corps.
(1) Col. S. Park Coon.
(2) Col. Edgar O'Connor (killed).
(3) Col. Lucius Fairchild, Brigadier-General.
(4) Col. John Mansfield (now of Los Angeles).

LOSSES. Off. En. To-
cers. men. tal.
Killed, or died of wounds, 10 228 238
Died of diseases, accidents,
etc., 0 77 77
Enrolled, 1188; killed, 238—20 per cent.
Battles. Killed.
Blackburn's Ford, Va., 20
First Bull Run, Va., 20
Cattlet's Station, Va., 1
Gainesville, Va., 81
Manassas, Va., 12
South Mountain, Md., 30
Antietam, Md., 3
Fredericksburg, Va., 3
Gettysburg, Pa., 49
Wilderness, Va., 13
Spottsylvania, Va., 2
Petersburg, Va., 2
Weldon Railroad, Va., 1
Hatcher's Run, Va., 1
Gunboat, Mound City, 6

Total killed and died of wounds, 238
Killed and wounded, 738; missing and captured, 132

Another extraordinary percentage of killed occurred in the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, where 201 were killed out of an enrollment of 1052, or 19.1 per cent. This case can not well be classed with the others, because the Fifty-seventh went into action within a few days after leaving Boston, going into the thick of the Wilderness fight with full ranks, while most regiments went into their first fight with ranks depleted by eight months' previous campaigning. The Fifty-seventh was recruited largely from veteran soldiers, being known also as the "Second Veteran," and had the honor of being commanded by Col. William F. Bartlett.

The next largest percentage of killed is found in the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, whose muster-out rolls tell the following story; and, as in the instances previously cited, the names of each one of the dead could be given, were it necessary, in verification of the loss.

ONE HUNDRETH AND FORTIETH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.
Caldwell's Division, Second Corps.
(1) Col. Richard P. Roberts (killed).
(2) Col. John Fraser, Brevet Brigadier-General.

LOSSES. Off. En. To-
cers. men. tal.
Killed, or died of wounds, 10 188 198
Died of diseases, accidents,
etc., 1 127 128
Enrolled; 188 killed—17.4 per cent.
Battles. Killed.
Chancellorsville, Va., 15
Gettysburg, Pa., 61
Mine Run, Va., 1
Bristoe Station, Va., 1
Wilderness, Va., 8
Corbin's Bridge, Va., 4
Po River, Va., 4
Spottsylvania, Va., 62
North Anna, Va., 3
Totopotomoy, Va., 11
Cold Harbor, Va., 14
Petersburg, Va., 14
Deep Bottom, Va., 5
Ream's Station, Va., 1
Hatcher's Run, Va., 4
Sailor's Creek, Va., 4
Farmville, Va., 5

Total of killed and wounded, 732
Total of killed and died of wounds, 198
Died of disease in Confederate prisons, 25 (included).

The following regiments were also remarkable for their percentage of killed in action; remarkable because the general average was 5 per cent. They were all infantry commands:

Regiment.*	Corps.	Enrolled.	Killed.	Per cent.
26th Wis. (German).	Twentieth.	1680	188	11.2
11th Pa. Reserves.	Fifth.	1170	190	16.6
42nd Pennsylvania.	First.	1870	165	8.8
141st Pennsylvania.	Third.	1870	165	8.8
5th Wisconsin.	Second.	1014	157	15.4
12th Kentucky.	Second.	1000	152	15.2
27th Indiana.	Second.	1101	169	15.3
24th Michigan.	First.	1238	189	15.2
1st Minnesota.	Second.	1240	182	14.6
4th Illinois.	Seventeenth.	1011	151	14.9
8th Pa. Reserves.	Fifth.	1062	158	14.8
123rd New York.	Second.	1000	148	14.8
4th Illinois.	Fifteenth.	1060	161	14.6
6th Pennsylvania.	Third.	1308	188	14.3
1st Michigan.	Third.	1870	165	8.8
5th Wisconsin.	Ninth.	1110	156	14.0
1st Michigan.	Fifth.	1348	187	13.8
23d Ohio.	Second.	1200	164	13.7
6th Iowa.	Sixteenth.	1102	152	13.7
14th Indiana.	Second.	1134	153	13.4
14th New York.	Third.	1365	183	13.4
23d Indiana.	Fourth.	1235	171	13.8
23d Illinois.	Fourth.	1123	147	13.0

*Each of the 45 regiments previously mentioned as having lost 20 or more in killed has a place in this list.

In these enrollments no account is taken of men transferred to a regiment after the war had closed.

But the above enrollments include the non-combatants and absentees. The maximum of effective strength was fully one-fifth less and the actual percentage of loss correspondingly greater. A new regiment may leave its barracks 1000 strong, and yet, within 30 days, go into action with less than 800 muskets. The process of depletion begins with the very first day of service. Men are detailed as cooks, teamsters, servants and clerks; the sick-list then appears, and the 1000 muskets are never seen together again. So the percentage of killed, as based on a total enrollment, does not render justice to the survivors. Still, it is the only definite basis for such figures, and is sufficient in estimating the comparative losses of the various commands. This point is better understood when the losses in certain actions are considered by themselves. There are many regiments which lost one-fourth of their men killed, or three-fourths, including the wounded, in some one engagement. The Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, of Gibbon's division, Second Corps, lost at Gettysburg 55 killed out of 238 present at morning roll-call. The Fifth New York, Duray's Zouaves, of Fitz-John Porter's corps, at Manassas lost 117 killed out of 490 present for duty, and

had 221 wounded besides. The Sixth United States Colored Infantry at New Market Heights had 367 present at roll-call, of whom six officers and 55 enlisted men were killed, besides eight officers and 134 men wounded. The Twenty-fourth Michigan, of the Iron Brigade, went into the first day's fight at Gettysburg with 498 rank and file, losing 79 killed and 237 wounded, many of the latter mortally so. Among their killed were eight officers and four color-bearers.

On the field of Gettysburg there is a bronze tablet with this inscription: FROM THE HILL BEHIND THIS MONUMENT ON THE MORNING OF JULY 3, 1863.

THE SECOND MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY MADE AN ASSAULT UPON THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS IN THE WORKS AT THE BASE OF CULP'S HILL, OPPOSITE.

THE REGIMENT CARRIED TO THE CHARGE 22 OFFICERS AND 294 ENLISTED MEN.

IT LOST 4 OFFICERS AND 41 ENLISTED MEN.

KILLED AND MORTALLY WOUNDED, 6 OFFICERS AND 84 MEN WOUNDED.

This inscription has a historical value on account of the precision with which the loss is stated, the records on some of the Gettysburg field stones being very loose in this respect.

But the most remarkable instance of all is that of the First Minnesota Infantry at Gettysburg. It was coming on the field alone just at the time when Gen. Hancock observed a Confederate column advancing through his line at a point where there were no Union troops to confront them. In order to delay the Confederate advance until some brigade could be brought up, Hancock ordered the First Minnesota alone to charge the enemy's line. This forlorn hope moved forward with only 252* officers and men, accomplished the purpose, forced back the Confederates and captured their flag, but when it was over only 47 men clustered around their own colors, while 205 lay dead or wounded on the field. The muster-out rolls of this regiment bear the names of 75 men, all marked as killed at Gettysburg, or died of wounds received there, a loss in killed of 29 per cent of those engaged. Fifty-six of these men are buried in the Gettysburg cemetery, the others, being of their wounds in hospitals at Philadelphia or York, were buried elsewhere.

The extent of these losses will be better understood if compared with some of the extraordinary cases cited in the histories of other wars. Take, for instance, the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava—the charge of the Six Hundred. Lord Cardigan's brigade of 600 officers and men into that action; they lost 113 killed and 134 wounded; total, 247, or 36.7 per cent. The heaviest loss in the late Franco-Prussian war occurred at Mars-la-Tour; in the Sixteenth German Infantry (Third Westphalian), which lost 49 per cent. But the One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania lost 75 per cent. at Gettysburg, while regimental losses of 60 per cent. were a frequent occurrence in both Union and Confederate armies. In the war for the Union there were scores of regiments, unknown or forgotten in history, whose percentage of killed and wounded in certain actions would far exceed that of the much-praised Light Brigade; and nobody blundered either.

Company losses show still greater percentages in certain cases. In this same First Minnesota, one company lost at Gettysburg, 13 killed and 17 wounded out of 35 engaged. The maximum of company losses, however, both numerically and by percentage, is reached in Company I of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry. This company, during its term of service, carried 193 names on its rolls, including recruits, out of which number two officers and 45 enlisted men were killed. With the killed, bear in mind, an additional number, of nearly three times as many more, who were wounded. As these 193 names embraced all the non-combatants, sick and convalescents, together with its many absentees, it will be seen that the percentage of loss in some of their battles must have been without an equal. The following instances of excessive loss in particular actions may be of interest in connection with this topic. They represent the maximum of loss, and may be of interest to such historians as persist in telling of regiments that were all but pieces or completely annihilated.

Regiment.	Battle.	Present.	Killed and mortally wounded.	Per cent.
22nd Mass.	Cold Harbor.	302	315	71
27th Wis. (4 co's).	Bethesda Ch.	24	168	69
12th Mass.	Antietam.	201	179	89
51st Penn.	Fredericksburg.	261	179	68
5th New Hamp.	Fredericksburg.	328	193	64
23rd Wisconsin.	Spottsylvania.	328	193	64
9th Illinois.	Shiloh.	578	366	63
9th N. Y. (8 co's).	Antietam.	373	235	63
4th N. Y.	Antietam.	455	270	61
121st New York.	Bermuda Hts.	455	270	61
97th Penn.	Bermuda Hts.	31	188	60
24 Westburg.	Gettysburg.	367	222	60
7th Ohio.	Cedar Mt.	367	222	60
63d New York.	Antietam.	341	202	59
4th Penn.	Spottsylvania.	435	257	59
12th Wisconsin.	Petersburg.	351	207	59
12th New Hamp.	Cold Harbor.	301	167	55
1st New York.	Peach Tree C.	423	232	55
11th New York.	Gettysburg.	450	249	55
36th Penn.	Gettysburg.	382	213	55
14th Ohio.	Chickamauga.	440	245	54
14th Wisconsin.	Chickamauga.	378	206	54
23d Indiana.	Shiloh.	420	229	54
32d Iowa.	Pleasant Hill.	420	229	54

* Includes a few missing ones; but they were undoubtedly killed or wounded.
* Includes 116 killed or mortally wounded.
* "Hawkins's Zouaves."
* All killed or wounded; missing not included.

Includes 109 killed or mortally wounded.
The foregoing lists indicate fairly the limit of injury which a regiment will endure, and also the capacity of modern firearms for inflicting the same when used subject to the varying conditions of a battlefield.

Loss in action properly includes all of the wounded, and so where only the number of killed is stated, as in some instances here, there should be added certain proportion of wounded, in order fully to comprehend what is implied in the statement. This proportion, after deducting from the wounded those fatally injured and adding their number to the killed, is something over two wounded to one killed and died of wounds. Before such deduction, the usual proportion is a fraction over four to one. The number of killed, as officially reported at the close of a battle is generally increased over 50 per cent. by those who die of their wounds. This statement is based upon an extended and careful comparison of official reports with final muster-out rolls. It will always be found correct as to an aggregate loss of any large number of regiments, although it may not always hold true as to some particular one.

The battle losses of a regiment are always unevenly distributed among the various engagements in which it

* Two of the companies were not engaged in this affair, having been detailed elsewhere on the field. The loss of the First Minnesota at Gettysburg for both days was 50 killed, 173 wounded and 1 missing; total 224, or about 59 per cent. of the number engaged.

* Kinglake.
* Dr. Engel, Direktor der königlichen preussischen statistischen Bureau's.

participates. There is generally some one battle in which its losses are unusually severe, some one which the men always remember as their Waterloo. The following are the heaviest losses sustained by regiments in any one battle, and, together with the instances mentioned elsewhere in this article, embrace all where the loss in killed exceeds 50. Do not grow impatient at these statistics. They are not a census of population and products, but statistics every unit of which stands for the pale, upturned face of a dead soldier.

Regiment.	Battle.	Killed and mortally wounded.	Per cent.
Cold Harbor.	2d Ct. H. A.	6th	120
Spottsylvania.	1st Mass. H. A.	2d	120
Cold Harbor.	7th N. Y. H. A.	4th	116
Antietam.	15th Mass. (1 co's)	10th	108
Shiloh.	20th Illinois.	16th	107
Stone's River.	18th U. S. Infantry.	14th	102
St. Dennis.	11th Illinois.	9th	102
Salmon Head.	21st New York.	9th	97
Williamsburg.	70th New York.	3d	97
Fair Oaks.	57th Mass.	6th	91
Fredericksburg.	145th Penn. (co's)	2d	91
Gettysburg.	11th New York.	4th	88
Chickamauga.	25th Michigan.	4th	88
Gainesville.	9th Mass.	5th	87
Gettysburg.	8th U. S. Colored.	10th	87
Petersburg.	32d Iowa.	19th	86
Prairie Grove.	30th Wisconsin.	10th	83
Fort Wagner.	45th New York.	10th	83
Pickett's Mill.	48th Ohio.	10th	83
Capen's Mill.	22d Mass.	5th	84
Shiloh.	10th Kentucky.	14th	84
Williamsburg.	4th Vermont.	6th	83
Shiloh.	50th Illinois.	15th.	83

*Heron's Division.
*Includes one company Andrew Sharpshooters.

In the preceding figures none of the wounded are counted, except the mortally wounded, who, in each case, are included with the killed. If there be added the many wounded ones who survived—the maimed and crippled—the record becomes appalling, and unsurpassed in the annals of military heroism.

There may be some officers who will dispute the accuracy of certain figures given here, and will claim even a greater loss. If so, they should be in mind that if their regiments did lose more men killed, they themselves failed so to state the fact when, 23 years ago, at the close of the war, they made out their official statement of losses, and appended their signatures thereto.

The three-months' troops did not always have a safe pleasure excursion. For instance:

Regiment.	Battle.	Killed.	Wounded.	Per cent.
6th New York Inf.	First Bull Run	28	59	55
1st Missouri Inf.	Wilson's Creek	28	206	11
1st Kansas Inf.	Wilson's Creek	18	107	11

Their rolls bear the names of 101 men who are recorded as killed or died of wounds received at Wilson's Creek. The Pennsylvania nine-months' troops, also, were in service long enough to do good work at Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. The sound of the good-byes had hardly died away in their farm-houses when hundreds of them fell in that terrible cracking of musketry on the Sharpshooter pike.

How Indians Catch White Fish.

(New York Tribune.)
The Indians on the South Sea. Marie have a peculiar method of capturing white fish, which abound in the rapids. Two Indians enter the rapids in a canoe, one occupying the bow and the other the stern, the boat's head being kept up stream by a paddle in the hands of the latter. The Indian in the bow stands upright, and by the use of a long pole, keeps the canoe steady. A dip-net, four or five feet in diameter, and attached to a pole 15 feet long, is in the boat, lying where it can be quickly and easily reached by the Indian in the bow. The boat is kept at the foot of the rapids by a wonderful display of skill on the part of the Indian with the paddle, now holding it in one position, now forcing it a little further up the stream, and now letting it float sideways, all at the signaling of the Indian in the bow, who keeps a steady watch on the water. It is rarely less than 10 feet deep where they fish, and the Indian fishermen possess the power of seeing the fish as they appear at that depth in the rushing water. As soon as the Indian sees a fish he seizes the net by the handle and thrusts it sideways into the water, gives it a peculiar twist and jerks it to the surface, and never without some of the finest specimens of white fish, frequently as many as six. Two Indians in a boat of this kind will often take as many as 1200 pounds of fish in a day.

A Frank Admission.

(Hartford Times.)
It is evident that the winter travel southward is increasing year by year. There is enough of it to give an abundance of life and bustle to both Florida and California, without any cause for the jealous rivalry between those far separated regions. Each has its own attractions, and both are likely to get bigger and bigger crowds of northern people escaping from the northern winter. Both are becoming more and more attractive as the winter wears, taste and improvement goes on, multiplying the facilities of travel, and transforming the repulsive features of the situation in hundreds of localities into positive attractions. Our northern climate seems to be a good one to get away from in the two trying extremes of winter and summer. The northern February and March (to say nothing of savage January) offer persuasive inducements to flee as the prostrating heats of July and August. We are now entering upon the three months—April, May and June—in which this northern climate becomes highly attractive and enjoyable, "be-yond the reaches" of the climate of most other lands. There is also a good time in the fall. But for winter and the hotter and longer part of summer our trying climate cannot be called a good or inviting one.

Written for The Times.

To Florence.
Fair creature, by those smiles of thine,
Divinely sweet, supremely bright,
I measure again a gladness I have lost,
With souls of deep and pure delight,
And know that from the charms they bring
A God hath done that coping.

Thou from such souls the *Alfred* spring;
Repentance in beauty's mold
The earth with brave men strong in deed,
Who strive for fame or glittering gold,
And women beautiful and true they bring,
For God hath done that coping.

From souls like thine the greatest lives,
Apollo form and noble brow,
Are recreated for the earth.
To such an *Admiral* world will bow
And history tolls due names they bring,
For God hath done that coping.

An angel is the archetype
Of spirits that can be so blessed.
Of spirits that, killed flames borne
Thy life became what they expressed,
A tender flower, the smile of spring;
Thy He who did that coping.

(Author of the "Gloria.") W. W. FISHER.

A Dose for the Trusts.

(Boston Traveller.)
What is needed is to take the Castor Oil Trust and administer it freely to all the other trusts, and so purge the diseased American system from its foulest secretion.

LANDER.
KERCKHOFF-CUZNER
Mill and Lumber Company,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LUMBER.

Yards at San Pedro (wharf), Los Angeles (main office), Pomona, Pasadena, Lancaster, Monrovia, Burbank, Azusa, Glendora, Lodi, Placentia, Milling Mills at Los Angeles, Pomona, Monrovia.

WILLAMETTE STEAM MILLS
LUMBERING AND MANUFACTURING CO.
(Formerly the Oregon Lumber Co.)
OREGON PINE
AND CALIFORNIA
REDWOOD LUMBER

Of every description at their new yard
ON DATE, CHAVEZ AND MISSION STS.
Particular attention paid to orders for unusual lengths and dimensions. Orders solicited.
J. A. ROSE, Agent.

D. B. ROSE, A. ROSE
ROZELL BROS.,
DEALERS IN
Lumber and Building Material.

Yard corner Main and Jefferson Sts.,
Telephone No. 745. Los Angeles, Cal.
J. A. HENDERSON, President.
J. B. SMITH, Vice-President and Treas.
W. F. MARSHALL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA LUMBER COMPANY
LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL.
Office and yard 108 E. First st., Los Angeles, Cal.

NEW HOUSE.
Wagon Materials, Hard Woods, Iron
Steel, Blacksmith's Supplies, Etc.
JOHN WIGMORE & COMPANY,
13 & 15 S. LOS ANGELES ST.

ARIZONA WOOD COMPANY,
DEALERS IN
CORDWOOD AND LUMBER.
Yards, cor. Georgia and Garey Streets.
S. G. Lapham, : : : Treasurer.

Tailors.
In order to Sell My Immense Stock
OF
Spring & Summer
WOOLENS,

Before the summer season closes, I have
made a general reduction of
20—PER CENT.—20

From my original reduced prices for 60 days
only. Every gentleman wanting a picnic
or elegant suit to wear to the springs,
will do well to call on

JOE POHEIM.
THE TAILOR
And examine latest designs and the most stylish
goods ever brought to this market, at the
LOWEST PRICES ever made on the Pacific
Coast.

203 Montgomery street, San Francisco, 224
Market street, 110 and 112 Market street, S.F.
— BRANCH STORE —
263 N. Main St., Los Angeles.
107 and 1023 Fourth Street, San Diego.

Unclassified.
The Edison Electric Light.

One thousand installations, aggregating
100,000 incandescent lamps, are now in suc-
cessful operation in educational institutions,
asylums, hospitals, hotels, clubrooms, thea-
ters, banks, stores, residences, printing-works,
factories, mills, factories packing-houses,
depots, machine shops, steamships, mines and
street lighting throughout the United States.
In this, the original, uniform and today the
only integral system of electrical distribution
of the electrical current, represented by lamps
of any power, complete diffusion of a soft,
pure, white light that meets the most exacting
requirements.

It offers the highest efficiency per horse
power of mechanical energy.
It secures the greatest economy.
To users of steam plants possessing an avail-
able surplus of power, and to tailors,
estimates of cost of electric plants, steam
plants, etc., will be cheerfully furnished upon
application to

Electric Development Company.
Agents for Edison system of incandescent
lighting, 223 Pine street, San Francisco.
Southern Agency, W. H. DENNISON, Man-
ager, 11 N. Main street (room 14), Los Angeles.

TATUM & BOWEN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
MACHINERY.

Steam Engines, Steel and Iron Boilers, Plan-
ing Mill Outfits and Machine Tools
a specialty.
Albany Compound and Lubricating Oils, R.
Hoe & Co.'s Circular Saws, Eastern Leather
Belting and Mill Supplies of every description.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.
Nos. 34 and 36 Fremont Street,
DUNAHUE BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrowhead Hot Springs!
MOUNTAIN RESORT,
70 MILES FROM LOS ANGELES,
4 from San Bernardino. Altitude 2900
feet. Invites tourist and invalid ALL THE
YEAR to superior accommodations. Won-
derful mud, mineral and vapor baths famous
mineral waters, hot, cold and clear as crystal,
and pure, warm air.
Resident physician, postoffice, telephone,
laundry, and daily stages to San Bernardino.
Address
MANAGER, Arrowhead Springs.

Voters, Attention!
DON'T LOSE YOUR VOTE!
The Great Register was cancelled March 5,
1888, by order of the Board of Supervisors of
Los Angeles county, Cal.

YOU MUST RE-REGISTER.
In order to vote at the coming Presidential
election. Don't delay, but register at once.
C. H. DUNSMOOR, County Clerk.

"Ring Up 666, Please!"
FOR GASOLINE AND OIL.
Syphon free to consumers. Hunt's Oil Depot,
NO. 231 SOUTH SPRING STREET.
Lubricating Oil a Specialty.
Humboldt, Morris & Co., Proprietors.

WOMAN AND HOME.

WOMAN'S HOME INFLUENCE AND POWER.

The Pregnant Responsibility of Woman's Work—Without the Ballot Woman Practically Controls the World—How Our Daughters Should Be Trained.

There seems to be a growing spirit of independence among the young girls of the rising generation which is leading them to consider the best methods by which they may become self-supporting. Perhaps there never was a time before when the daughters of well-to-do families so generally considered ways and means which shall make them, in a pecuniary point of view, independent of *pater familias* and capable of filling their own purses. There are so many avenues of industry now open to women that there is a wide field of enterprise from which to choose. There is scarcely anything that men do that women may not do also. The professions of journalism, law, medicine, are open to her. The lecture field and the pulpit she may enter. She may stand at the desk in the counting-room of the merchant or the banker. She may manipulate the telegraph, and take charge of the telephone. She uses the typewriter, is familiar with stenography, and is ready for the work of the reporter. She can hold her own in the world of art and of literature. She is recognized as an educator and as a commercial traveler. Indeed there is no active sphere of life from which she is debarred, save that of the political arena, and this the majority of earnest, thoughtful, intelligent women do not desire to enter, for were the demand of the sex for woman suffrage universal men would not withhold it.

This enlargement of opportunities for woman's work leaves no excuse for idleness, and every mother should seek to cultivate in her daughters this spirit of self-reliance. Practical ideas are what we want in this age, together with practical effort. Every young lady should feel that in this era of activity, of broader life and wider endeavor, that it is a reproach to her to sit idly at home and leave all the world's work to be done by others.

Let mothers train their daughters to begin life with a purpose—to keep some object in view worthy of attainment. Study the characters of your children; the bent of their minds, the direction of their talents; and when you discover for what they are best fitted, educate them for that. If they have a decided talent for art, educate them as artists. Deny yourselves, if need be, to give them the opportunities necessary for development and training. If literature attracts them, and there is force and power in their pens, give them the companionship of the best authors, and all the additional helps to culture. If music is their choice, afford them the best masters for the beginning, and do not forget that thoroughness, painstaking and perseverance are essential to their success. Whatever they may choose, let them become so thoroughly familiar with it that they can command it if they are thrown upon their own resources for support and maintenance.

There is no reason why our daughters should be the helpless creatures that women have been in the past. Woman's sphere is now as wide as the horizon of human action. Though we mothers have not the ballot we practically control the world, for we have the training of its statesmen and its warriors; its teachers and its lawmakers. We train the racers for the course of progress, and we start them for the goal. Life has no work more pregnant with responsibility or with power than this.

NOTES.

For hoarseness bake a lemon in the oven until it is soft all through, then cut a piece from one end, fill with sugar, and take the sweetened juice before going to bed.

To renovate and brighten the gilt frames of pictures and mirrors that have become rusty and dingy, simply wash them with a small sponge moistened with spirits of wine or oil of turpentine, the sponge only to be sufficiently wet to take off the dirt and fly marks. They should not be wiped afterwards, but left to dry of themselves.

Orange Cake.—Take five eggs, three cups sugar, three-fourth cup butter, one cup sweet milk, four cups flour, juice and a little grated rind of one orange. Break the yolks of eggs in a large bowl, add the sugar and butter and orange juice, and beat with the hand until light and creamy. Then add milk and whites of eggs which have been beaten to a stiff froth, and the flour into which has been sifted one teaspoonful soda and two of cream tartar. Bake in four jelly-cake pans.

Iceing.—One cup granulated sugar, one white of egg, juice of one orange. Put the sugar on the stove in just enough water to moisten it (if you put on too much the iceing will be thin and run); let this boil till clear and will spin a thread. Have the white of egg beaten, and have some one drip the sugar while you beat, and continue beating until it is thick and white, then stir in orange juice. If it thins too much, beat in pulverized sugar until thick enough. This makes delicious icing.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

New York Fashions.

[Harpur's Bazar.]

Embroidered silk waistcoats are the novelty this season in the most elegant jackets made by Pingat. The waistcoat is entirely separate from the jacket, and is made of twilled silk of some quaint shade, peach or chardon, or leaf green in hue, wrought all over in flowers of natural colors, with a border in vine-pattern edging the fronts, up the middle, on the collar, and on the pocket flaps. With this is worn a Louis Quatorze coat of exquisitely fine black wool, adjusted closely to the figure in front, trimmed simply with a long revers collar of black moire, turned over deep in the back, and extending the whole length of the fronts without a notch or break. The under-arm seams of the waistcoat have invisible loops to join it to the coat, but the fronts of the coat are meant to fall open and display the embroidery in its exquisite Watteau coloring. Much simpler jackets of camel's hair and of pliable cloths with zigzag woven lines, are in Suede, green, gray or copper shades, made with a white camel's hair vest, finely corded all over with gilt and steel; still others are closed and single-breasted, with gilt cording in a slender band along the edges, and pretty corner designs of the gilt cord wrought in front.

Very dressy mantles combine colored camel's hair and black lace—indeed, it is a Parisian caprice to use black lace in combination with various kinds of wool. For instance, apple-green camel's hair covered with black net that is finely dotted with gilt beads forms the sides to short mantles that

have V-shaped fronts and backs almost covered with fine cording of gold; copper-colored wools are used in the same way. Changeable silks are also made up under black Chantilly net for mantels, rose with green, or brown changeable with bright yellow, producing a pretty effect under the transparent lace. The sides of such mantels are of pleated lace without the silk drooping over the arms to the elbows. Bretelle mantels are the new small designs for completing any summer toilet and are made of a little black net with bretelles, a belt and collar of black moire ribbon four or five inches wide, or else of gros grain ribbon with watered stripes of satin edge. These have piece lace gathered or pleated in V shape from neck and shoulders to waist line in front and back, then spreading out below the waist in full fan-basque shape. The ribbon bretelles edge these V-shaped capes; they are tied in a knot or bow with many drooping loops on the shoulders, and are then folded to taper to the waist line in front and back, where they meet a ribbon belt. The ribbon-striped nets and jetted nets are also used for such capes. Still others have the seams covered by pleated lace falling to the elbows, and straight strands or else looped strings of large jet beads fall on these arm-pieces of lace.

Belted waists are the novelty on long coats of Suede-colored or copper-tinted wools woven in wide diagonals. The belt is of embroidered galloon, and the same galloon edges the lapped front of the waist, also the collar and cuffs. On tightly fitted long coats the embroidery extends half way up the waist in inverted V shape, and the collar of embroidery descends almost to meet it. Long silk cloaks for driving wraps are light and protect the costume from dust, as they envelop the wearer. They are made of brown, dark blue, or gray striped silks of light quality, pleated to a high collar, or to a yoke in the fashion of Irish cloaks, yet they have a separate front, like that of the Russian circular, over which the arms pass, yet are still covered by the full sides, a belt or girdle of passementerie holds the back in place, then disappears under the sides and crosses the separate inner front.

A new feature in French dresses this spring is a jacket-waist of wool, forming part of a dress of contrasting color of crepon or other silken fabric. The dress is usually of cashmere, and in front is short and square-cornered, like the Eton-jacket, falling open to show a full-gathered front of the contrasting color; the back of this cashmere waist is quite full, and is long enough to extend below the waist line, and is belted there by a belt of the cashmere passed through a buckle. The sleeves are of the crepon, and are quite full. This is a pretty dress with a jacket of red cashmere over a green crepon dress. The dress has a plain skirt, with a round overskirt that extends up the front in polonaise shape, and is left quite full, like a blouse-vest. The red cashmere jacket forms the sides and back of the waist, and the full sleeves are of the green crepon. The full green front of the corsage is shirred at the neck and at the waist line, and a cord of green silk is set along each row of the shirring, and the ends of these cords are tipped with gilt; similar cords are on the shirring of the full sleeves. The jacket front has a turned-over notched collar, and there are flat gilt buttons set down one side, with button-holes opposite, although the jacket is not meant to button across the shirred front of green crepon. A standing collar of the cashmere is above the notched turned-down collar.

Silk embroideries on silks that are either plain or of changeable ground are combined with lace and form the most elegant visiting toilets of the spring; but these embroideries are very costly, and on that account such dresses will be limited to the use of rich women.

European Spring Fashions.

[London Telegraph.]

Wise and far-seeing people wait for a week or two to see what the milliners are going to bring over from Paris, the wonderful capital of the Land of Chiffons, where a bow is tied as it can be tied nowhere else on earth, and where flowers are made by fingers that seem to have learned their secret of dexterous manipulation from Mother Nature herself. It is true wisdom to wait for the after-Easter bonnets. The newest of the new bonnets are very small. They fit closely to the head at the sides, and the only elevation is in the center, just above the brow, where a few upstanding loops of ribbon or tulle serve as apparent support to an aigrette of flowers. The favorite colors appear to be brown, gray, terra cotta, copper, green, navy blue, and endless tints of fawn from white to dark. The tones of brown are almost infinite. Beginning in the treble with a shade that verges on cream color, they descend to the warm seal brown. With a brown dress a vernal bonnet may be led up to by a smart coat of pale fawn-colored cloth. These are made tight just now, but fashion may, later on, revert to the looser style.

Long waists are still the mode, and the tailor's art elongates them more effectively than that of the dressmaker. The tendency in Paris toward Empire dresses has not as yet seriously affected the English waist. Whether it will begin to ascend toward the armpits a few months hence we shall see. Prophecy is rash where fashion is concerned.

Some of the new coats are braided and frogged in true military style. Others have a sporting character, the buttons especially being very doggy and horsey. The collars are of a masculine description, made with lappets, which turn back to show a manly little linen collar and scarf, with a pin which usually has affinities with the sporting buttons. The draperies of dresses are all in straight lines. They are long, invariably, and have few folds, being caught by a deft touch or two upon the hips, so as to relieve the monotony of the plain fall in front. At the back all is straight, too. The small remnants of the cushion serve to hold out the folds from the person, and they too, fall straight to the hem of the gown. Bodices are made with waists or plastrons, and are seldom absolutely plain. Braiding is as largely used as ever in trimming gowns, both for bodices, panels and draperies; and bead-work is finer, more elaborate, and, if possible, even more costly than it was last year.

A truth that is worth remembering for some time after it has been said is almost always a truth that has been thought of for some time before it was said. Thoughts which come to the teacher on the spur of the moment are likely to go from the hearer in the same way—on the spur of the moment. If you are to say anything next Sunday to your scholars which will be worth their thinking of all through the week, it is high time you were thinking it. —[Sunday-school Times.]

He that knows himself knows others, and he that is ignorant of himself cannot write a very perfect lecture on other men's heads. —[Colton.]

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE CRAZY TRAMP AND WHAT BECAME OF HIM.

Some Nice Letters—The Awful Thunder-Storm—The Tramp in the Pantry—That Stone—The Woods, the River and the Lane.

THE BIRDS OF SPRING.
Out in the woods where the brook runs free,
And whose crystal waters are all in tune,
And the butterfly floats, and the honey bee
Gathers its sweets in May and June,
There's a sudden flash of wings in the sky,
A wonderful sweep through the sunny air,
And musical carols tremble down
To the sunlit fields and meadows fair,
For the dear little birds from the forest quests
Are trying their wings in the sunlit west.

And way down in the meadows fair,
The poppies peep out like golden suns,
And the daisies are blooming everywhere,
In the fields through which the glad brook runs,
And the very sky seems dropping down,
So blue and bright on the mountain's crest,
Its wonderful shining sapphire crown,
While the sun pours golden on the ocean's
Whither away little birds do you fly,
On your first glad flight in the summer sky.

Twit, twit, twit calls a bird to me,
As he sits on the bough of an orange tree,
And buds and blossoms are growing free,
But spring's low voice is calling clear,
And it is not only the birds that hear,
O singing birds come back to me,
Grasses and buds and blossoms say
We need you, and we are here to stay,
For what would ever a springtime be
If there were never a bird on bush or tree?
E. A. O.

THE CRAZY TRAMP.

When I was a little girl tramps were not as plenty as they are now. Not very often did we see them in the pretty little town near which my father lived.

My father was a manufacturer. He owned a big woolen mill, which was full of machinery, looms, spinning-jacks, carding-machines, and all things necessary for the manufacture of fine broadcloths, flannels and such like goods. The manufactory was not in town, but about a mile distant, on one of the lovely banks of the Connecticut River. And here was our pretty home, about a quarter of a mile distant from the mill, in sight of the broad, flowing river, and with spacious grounds about it, and with a wooded hill between it and the town. There were quite a number of other pleasant homes near it, all built very nearly after the same pattern, and having great broad old-fashioned rooms, with plenty of windows filled in with small panes.

Then there was "The Lane," a straight level pass at the foot of the hill, with tall maples and elms on either side, making such a lovely shaded way that it was a delight to the children to go down its length on beautiful spring and summer afternoons, and gather the dandelions and daisies and the sweet-briar roses which grew along its sides. Sometimes they swung open the great brown gate, which was hung clear across it, and went down to the old square, unpainted house which stood a little way beyond it, and where they were sure to receive a drink of fresh sweet milk, or a little dish of hulled corn, or a round, rosy-cheeked apple.

But it was not of this that I set out to tell you. There were a couple of old tramps who used to pass along this way every three or four months. One of them was a poor, miserable, drunken fellow who was never known to hurt anybody, and who was content to get his living by begging. The other was an ugly fellow, of whom every woman and child in the neighborhood was afraid. He was probably more than half crazy, for he did many things, which, I am sure, no sane man would ever have thought of doing, however bad he might be. Whenever my mother saw him coming, if my father was not at home, she would hasten to fasten every door and draw down the blinds of the room in which we were, and there we would stay, as still as mice, until he went away. When he found the house closed, he would take a large stone and pound on the door, and we could hear him swearing and muttering to himself until he left, and then he would go shrieking at the top of his voice, as he went down the street, where, you may be sure, every door was closed unless the men were at home. His visits were usually made in the daytime, but one night when my father and mother had retired, and every one of our children were sound asleep, and no one in the house was astir but my grandmother, who had gone into the housekeeper's room, a one-story addition to the main building, she heard him coming. He had caught sight of the light as he gleamed through the shutters, and he called out at the top of his voice, "I see ye, I see ye, and I'll kill ye."

My grandmother was a brave woman, tall and stately in figure, and one who would never dream of going into hysterics, or giving way to fright. Yet I think her heart must have beaten a little quicker as she heard his footsteps approaching the house. For moments she heard him moving about outside, and then all of a sudden a heavy stone was thrown upon the slanting roof, which came bounding down again with a heavy crash. At this my father awakened, hurried on his clothes and rushed out of doors to see what was the matter. Just as he got to the door the tramp was making off as fast as his legs would carry him, and he was soon lost in the darkness.

At another time my father was detained later than usual at the mill. It was about 10 o'clock when he came home, and bright moonlight. We had all retired and left one of the outside doors unlocked for him, as he had not taken a key with him. There we were, sound asleep and not a key turned to a chamber door. My father went in very quietly, locked the door behind him, and was about to proceed to his room, when he chanced to look around, and there in the pantry he saw by the moonlight the big, burly form of this ugly tramp. The pantry window was wide open, and as my father started toward him he gave one quick bound and was out through the window in a flash.

That was the last that we saw of him for a long time. But late in the summer we heard sounds of considerable disturbance in our chicken-house. It was a dark and stormy night. A heavy thunder-storm had come up, and the rain poured down in floods, and the sultry air was full of lurid lightnings. The roar of the thunder was perfectly awful. At last there came a terrible peal, followed instantly by a blinding flash, and after it all the air quivered with a blue flame. Another thunder peal, even louder and more terrible, quickly succeeded it, and there came an awful crash. The great tree at the back of the house had been riven by the lightning, and half of it had been torn from its roots and fallen to the ground. Soon after that the storm subsided and we all fell asleep.

But in the morning early, when my father went out, sitting bolt upright at the foot of the lightning-blasted tree, was the crazy tramp, stone dead. Beside him was an old sack containing three or four of our choicest fowls, whose necks he had wrung. It was an awful sight—the dead man with his

plunder, and his face so ghastly, and the cruel lines about his mouth, which made him a terror to us all. I was sick with fright that day, but still I think that I breathed easier to know that the crazy tramp would never disturb us again.
E. A. O.

I have received but two letters thus far this week from little friends, but I am very much obliged for these. The first is from a little girl who is very rich indeed in having so many dear, good friends to love her. Love is worth more than everything else in this world.

LOS ANGELES, May 5, 1888.
Dear Mrs. Otis: I am a little girl 9 years old and I live on Boyle Heights. I go to school. Miss Murdock is our teacher, and we all love her dearly. I have some flowers and a little dog, a nice swing and four dolls. I have three sisters and one brother, a dear good mamma and papa. I would like to see you. Good-by.

DAISY PHILLIPS.
That is very kind of you, little Daisy, and I should be very glad to see you, also. Can you not come and see me some day at the Times office, where I am most of the time? I have a pleasant little room where I am always glad to see my friends. Will you not ask your papa to bring you to see me some day? I am very fond of little girls and boys and especially those who write me such nice letters. I wish I knew every one of them.

And here is another letter from a little friend who has written me before. I am glad that she felt like writing again:

LOS ANGELES, May 5, 1888.
Dear Mrs. Otis: I thought I would write to you again. I am almost 10 years old, and I am in the High Second, and I study arithmetic, etc. My little sister, Mary, wrote to you. I had a sweet baby sister, but she died three weeks ago and I feel so bad. We have had so many beautiful wild flowers. I love to gather them. I think I have a pretty home. I like Boyle Heights; it is so nice here. Now, good-by.

MABEL EVA SUTTON.
I feel very sorry indeed to hear of the death of your little baby sister, and I do not wonder that you feel badly because she is gone. But I hope my little friend will remember what the blessed Savior, who loves the little children, said when he was here in this world: "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Doesn't that comfort you, dear, to know that the dear little sister has gone to a happier world than this, in the Kingdom of Heaven?
E. A. O.

SUNDAY READING.

Anything I set myself about as a matter of duty I soon become enamored of.—[Livingstone.]

A Christian's heart should be practically more at home in heaven than on earth.—[Christian at Work.]

There are passions within your soul that have never been unchained. Look out if they once slip their cables.

Those who think they have only a very small talent are often most tempted not to trade with it for their Lord.—[F. R. Havergal.]

Christ has lived, and he asks living followers. He has died a sacrifice, and he asks the spirit of self-sacrifice in you.—[Bishop Huntington.]

Cold water in the name of a disciple shall be warmed at the hearth in Zion, and run to account; nay, it will turn into a more precious liquor than gold potable, and prove more cordial than all earthly treasures.—[Christian at Work.]

Habits of inattention, of mental indolence; of surface or of random thinking, of inexact statements, though they involve no conscious wickedness, are the source of a widespread and insidious corruption of character.—[Christian Leader.]

Do not be too touchy. Learn to restrain your feelings, and to gain a complete mastery over yourself. "He that ruleth his spirits is better than he that ruleth a city." Moral power is the greatest power, and moral heroes are the greatest heroes.

The man who commands respect and wins success is he who gives himself, mind and heart, body and soul, to pushing forward the truth; one in whom men discover no spirit of self-seeking, but, rather, a living embodiment and incarnation of the cause he advocates.

It is almost always when things are all blocked up and impossible that a happening comes. It has to. A dead lock can't last any more than a vacuum. If you are sure you are looking and ready, that is all you need. God is turning the world round all the time.
—[A. D. T. Whitney.]

It is always safe to do just right, whatever are the appearances of danger. It is never safe to do wrong, however small the risk may seem. The whole universe is ordered of God so as to have these truths stand out over against each other in unflinching continuance.—[S. S. Times.]

To attempt to serve God without love is like rowing against the tide. But love oars the wheels and makes duty sweet. The angels are swift-winged in God's service because they love him. Jacob thought seven years but little of the love he had for Rachel. Love is never weary.—[Watson.]

No spirit is wholly cast off from God if it longs after God. If thou canst be content with whom God, thou art indeed a lost one; but if there be in thee a wretched, rankling discontent at the very thought of being severed from any God, then thou art His and He is thine, and no division shall come between thee and Him.—[Spurgeon.]

The sin we committed long ago is not only laid up against us, but is working out its natural effects in giving us pain. We are, therefore, sufferers from it, which, in one sense, is to be regretted, but from another point of view we are gainers, for the sting keeps it in memory, and urges us to repentance.—[United Presbyterian.]

A Japanese Letter.

[San Francisco Alta.]

An Oakland lady has received the following curious letter from a young Japanese who was in her employ several months as cook. It is written from Monrovia, Los Angeles county:

"Excuse me, I arrived 10 o'clock 4th of April to the Los Angeles, and looking everywhere from production to the moths filed, I thought as nice country as on the Southern California. When came to the Los Angeles, sweet flower's smell came to my nose; it was just same feeling as playing on the natural garden; next city of Los Angeles is largest than Oakland, and real estate about half within the building, therefore every people's heart as spring up as produce different price on the trade and wages, it is looks like race sell. Then after three fourth day I was traveling to the Monrovia country—this is 20 miles distant from Los Angeles to the country, it is one-half years old, but she have been included ten hundred building, and that looks to the influence so. I am living in here, but I never forget that you treated me kindly. Then I tell you especially give my compliment to the ladies and gentlemen.
"Your obedient,
"JAPANESE GEORGE."

Carriages.

FINE CARRIAGES



LARGEST STOCK AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF—
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, Etc.,
IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

I make a specialty of FINE HARNESS, ROBES and WHIPS. My prices are very low. Call and examine my stock.

S. W. LUTWEILER, 100 & 102 LOS ANGELES ST.,
CORNER OF REQUENA.

Furniture.

The PACIFIC FURNITURE CO.,
226, 228 & 230 South Main Street.

Largest and Handsomest Warerooms in Southern California

BESIDES OUR ELEGANT LINE OF

COMPLETE FURNITURE OUTFITS,

We carry the largest line of Folding Beds in the Market.

We Have 1500 Cheap and Medium Priced Chamber Suits

On Hand, in 80 Different Styles,

IN OAK, MAHOGANY AND WALNUT.

All Very Tasty and Substantial. "See for Yourself."

DESIRABLE GOODS, REASONABLE PRICES AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

IS OUR TRADE MARK.

Hardware.

CHICAGO HARDWARE HOUSE.

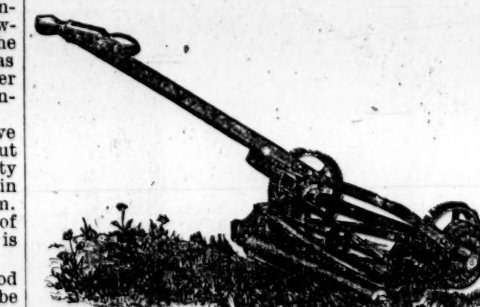
B. A. Breakey, 41 and 43 South Spring Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE.

—LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF—

Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools, etc., in Southern California.

FIRST QUALITY GOODS AT LOW PRICES.



We solicit an inspection of our stock, or inquiries for prices from dealers and others. Mail orders will receive careful attention and prompt shipments.
Sole agent for the PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER, guaranteed the best Lawn Mower in use.

Hammam Baths.

HAMMAM BATHS!

No. 76 South Main St.

Turkish, Russian, Electric, Sulphur and Medicated Baths.

Our Ladies' Department is the finest on the coast, which is open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily. Gentlemen's Department open day and night.

These baths are the only preventive for colds and rheumatism, as well as in cases of exposure to contagious diseases. A well given Hammam Bath has no equal as an agent to promote and restore healthy activity in the human system. Elegant plunge bath in connection with the establishment. Baths, \$1. No extra charge for room over night for gentlemen.
DR. ALEX. DE BORRA, Proprietor.

Unclassified.

Voters, Attention.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles county, California, March 6, 1888.
Notice is hereby given that a re-registration of the voters of the county of Los Angeles, State of California, has this day been ordered, in accordance with section 1094, et seq., Political Code.
By order of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county, California.
C. H. DUNSMOOR, Clerk.

The New Paragon School Desk.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

The undersigned have this day been appointed Sole Agents for Southern California for the sale of the "Paragon School Furniture," and are now prepared to quote LOWEST PRICES to all requiring a FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL DESK.
LAZARUS & MELZER,
Educational Booksellers, Los Angeles, Cal.

Unclassified.

Fountain Finecut Tobacco,

—MANUFACTURED BY—
Lovell & Buffington Tobacco Co.,
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

This brand is made from carefully selected leaf, and is incomparably the best.

—FOR SALE BY—

MERCEREAU & MYERS,

Sole Agents for Los Angeles,
Corner of First and Main Streets.

H. T. HAZARD. JAS. R. TOWNSEND

HAZARD & TOWNSEND,

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS.

And attorneys in patent cases. Procure patent all countries. The only complete Patent Office Library in Southern California. Copyrights, Trade Marks and Labels.
Room 9, Downey block, Los Angeles, Cal.

